

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

AFP: FOREIGN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN PEKING

OW031130Y Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biamic]

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (AFP)--Hundreds of banner-carrying foreign students, mostly Africans, marched on the Chinese Education Ministry today and went on strike in protest against the expulsion of a Senegalese student.

The authorities decided to expel Mohamed Saidi Diagne, a student at Tsinghua University's Architecture Institute, for starting a fight with his Chinese roommate. Mr Diagne said that several times he had found his roommate going through his belongings, and this had led to the scuffle and the decision to send him home.

Mr Diagne would have received his architectural diploma in 4 months after having studied for four years in China.

In an unprecedented move the demonstrators, carrying banners bearing the slogans in Chinese "Fight wrongful decisions" and "Students from all countries unite," marched nearly 10 kilometres from the foreign languages institute in a Peking suburb to the Education Ministry in the city centre. There they were met by a vice minister of education, a student source said. A hall was put at their disposal and they aired their grievances to the Chinese leader who tried to mollify them by speaking of the "friendship between China and their countries." But the students rejected the deputy minister's reply. They refused to return to the languages institute and other colleges in buses provided by the ministry and announced that they would go on strike till Monday over their demand for a reversal of the authorities' decision.

The source said the African students intended to continue the strike and their protest action until their comrade was told he could stay. This evening they were holding a meeting at the languages institute's sports field to talk over the affair.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE FORUM ENDS 2 NOVEMBER

OW030904Y Peking NCHA in English 0840 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--A forum on principles, policies and management in China's foreign trade jointly sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concluded here yesterday after three week's discussions and visits. Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and gave a banquet in honour of all the participants.

UNITED STATES

REPORTS ON U.S. ENERGY SECRETARY SCHLESINGER'S TOUR

Visits Shanghai

OW021624Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] On the evening of 1 November, Han Che-i, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, met and feted the U.S. energy delegation led by Schlesinger, secretary of the Department of Energy, and U.S. correspondents accompanying the delegation. On its arrival in Shanghai by plane from Hangchow on 1 November, the U.S. energy delegation was met at the airport by Vice Chairman Han Che-i and others.

Meets Li Hsien-nien

OW031319Y Peking NCHA in English 1306 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with the U.S. Energy delegation led by James R. Schlesinger, U.S. secretary of energy, here this afternoon. They exchanged views on international issues of common interest. Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, was present. Present also were Sung Chen-ming and Chang Wen-pin, Chinese minister and vice-minister of petroleum industry; Siao Han, minister of coal industry; Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; and Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister.

The delegation returned to Peking this morning after visits to Harbin, the Taching oil-field, Talien, Hangchow and Shanghai.

BRZEZINSKI COMMENT ON PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

OW031238Y Peking NCHA in English 1228 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--The United States Government holds that the friendly relations between Japan and China serve the interest of the stability in Asia and the rest of the world and sincerely welcomes the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President, said in Washington yesterday, according to a KYODO report. Brzezinski made the remark when Japanese Ambassador to the United States Fumihiko Togo called at the White House to brief him on Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's recent visit to Japan.

NCHA CITES KPL REPORT ON HOLBROOKE'S VISIT TO LAOS

OW031215Y Peking NCHA in English 1210 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state on October 30 called on Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Lao People's Supreme Council, according to a KPL report. Earlier, Richard Holbrooke called on Lao Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Khamphai Boupha with whom he discussed many problems concerning Laos and the United States.

U.S. MEASURES TO HALT DOLLAR DECLINE REPORTED

OW021706Y Peking NCHA in English 1646 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Government announced yesterday measures to bolster the dollar, including massive gold sales and arrangement for facilities totalling 30 billion dollars, according to reports from Washington.

U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal and Federal Reserve Board Chairman G. William Miller in a joint statement yesterday announced that the U.S. Government had arranged facilities totalling 30 billion dollars in the currencies of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland for its participation in the coordinated market intervention activities. The concrete measures will be: U.S. gold sales, at least one and a half million ounces monthly beginning in December; drawing of U.S. reserve tranche in the International Monetary Fund, 3 billion dollars; sale of special drawing rights, 2 billion dollars; increases in swap lines with the German Federal Bank to 6 billion dollars, with the Bank of Japan to 5 billion dollars; issuance by the U.S. Treasury of foreign currency denominated securities up to 10 billion dollars; increase in the Federal Reserve Board's key bank lending rate from 8.5 to 9.5 per cent.

The joint statement said the recent decline in the dollar exchange rate "is hampering progress toward price stability, and is damaging the climate for investment and growth." On the same day, U.S. President Carter declared at the White House that the continuing decline in the exchange value of the dollar "threatens economic progress at home and abroad and the success of our anti-inflation program." He added, "As a major step in the anti-inflation program, it is now necessary to act to correct the excessive decline in the dollar which has recently occurred."

Since last year, U.S. foreign trade has registered successive deficits, inflation has worsened again and the dollar exchange rate declined incessantly. Storms of dollar sales occurred time and again on the Western foreign exchange markets. AP reported yesterday that in the past 18 months, the dollar has lost as much as 40 per cent of its value against some foreign currencies.

In an editorial entitled "The Dollar in Trouble", the Washington POST said yesterday, "as a rough rule of thumb, a 10 per cent decline in the international value of the dollar means an increase of 1.5 per cent in consumer prices. Over the past year, the dollar has fallen a shocking 18 per cent,...within the past month alone, the drop has been 7 per cent. As the effects filter through the American economy, they will exert a steady force upward on prices for months to come." The editorial pointed out that the dollar has already sunk low enough to pose a real threat to the Carter anti-inflation plan.

Following the U.S. announcement of measures to support the dollar, the dollar exchange rate began to go up and the gold price dropped markedly on the Western foreign exchange markets. Other major capitalist countries welcomed the U.S. Government action. But AP reported yesterday that a one per cent increase in the discount rate at one time by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board "is unprecedented in the post-World War Two period." The report held that "the actions of raising interest rates and increasing bank reserve requirements clearly will put additional brakes on the U.S. economic growth by making borrowing, both consumer and business borrowing, more expensive" and "could further tip the nation toward a recession."

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN U.S.

HK021056Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Oct 78 p 6 HK

[Study notes on international affairs by Cha Chi [2686 1323]: "The Reason Does Not Justify the 'Anger'"]

[Text] Three Soviet spies were arrested in the United States for trying to obtain U.S. military secrets. Two were tried in a U.S. court and convicted as spies by a Newark, New Jersey court on 13 October.

Of the three KGB men, one was a Soviet diplomat assigned to the United Nations, Vladimir Zinyakin, who was not indicted because of his diplomatic immunity. The other two, Rudolf P. Chernyayev and Valdik A. Enger, were former UN employees. They conspired to obtain U.S. military secrets through a U.S. Lieutenant Commander Lindbergh. The Soviet spies resorted to every trick. They went to the lengths of hiding and taking out secret U.S. Government documents in cans of orange juice on sale in the United States and slipping U.S. Lieutenant Commander Lindbergh American banknotes in a dish of butter.

What embarrassed Moscow the most was a documentary film produced in court as evidence against the Soviet spies. The film was shot by FBI men who had hidden a camera in the trunk of a specially-equipped car on 31 March this year. From this film we can see that Soviet spy Zimyakina, disguised as a diplomat, jumped out of a car to pick up a milk carton hidden behind a telephone pole. Inside the carton was a tiny roll of film recording U.S. military secrets. It seems that this KGB spy was so preoccupied with reaching for the thing he wanted that he did not notice the telescope trained on him by the U.S. special agents.

The Soviet authorities have tried hard to deny and whitewash the case despite the evidence produced. On 8 October, IZVESTIYA claimed that the case was "a fixed performance" with "everything like the script of a shoddy detective film." Undoubtedly, the United States had arranged the exposure of these Soviet espionage activities. But weren't the KGB men filmed by the FBI personnel also playing in "a shoddy detective film" and carrying out espionage activities? This organ of the Soviet Government asserted that the U.S. Government's open trial of the Soviet spies was intended "to raise doubts about the establishment of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States." It called for "an immediate end to this trial" "in the interests of improving U.S.-Soviet relations." This is rather strange logic. Does it not mean that, in order to "improve relations with the Soviet Union, any country must look the other way when faced with KGB agents carrying out subversive or espionage activities within its territory.

The Soviet propaganda machine's show of unprovoked "anger" can only tell us that it's asking for the impossible if we want Moscow to stop its espionage activities in other countries.

REPORT ON U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST CITED

QW030808Y Peking NCHA in English 0801 GWT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--The United States conducted an underground nuclear test at the Nevada test site yesterday, according to a Washington report quoting an announcement of the U.S. Department of Energy. The test, conducted 1,890 feet below desert surface, and with a yield less than 20 kilotons, was the 11th announced by the United States this year and the 321st since the partial nuclear test ban treaty was signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1963. An AP report said that not all tests are announced. The United States and the Soviet Union are conducting more nuclear tests. REUTER reported that the Soviet Union conducted on October 31 its 11th underground nuclear test this year.

BRIEFS

U.S. CHICKEN FARM--Canton, 1 Nov--A mechanized chicken farm 50 kilometers from Canton is beginning to supply the market with fresh eggs and half-year-old chickens weighing between 2.5 and 4 kilograms. The farm, which was donated by two Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong, is equipped with six sets of chicken-feeding equipment and five incubators which were imported from the United States. Fine strain chicks and fertilized eggs were also imported from the United States when the farm started operations 6 months ago. Teng Bun, a member of the Kwangtung Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the other donor, Liu Hao, put forward the proposal to build such a farm when they were visiting the autumn 1977 Canton export commodities fair. Hsu Chih-chieh, an American chicken farmer, helped them acquire and install the equipment and is now responsible for technical advice. [Peking NCHA in English 0715 GWT 1 Nov 78 OW]

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET VICE MINISTER'S VISIT TO ASEAN COUNTRIES NOTED

OW021644Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA) --Soviet Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nikolay Firiyubin visited three members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) --The Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand--from October 24 to 30. This was the first visit by an important Soviet official to Southeast Asian countries since the sudden change of the Soviet and Vietnamese attitude toward ASEAN. The visit was made in the wake of a tour of the five ASEAN members by the Vietnamese premier. The Japanese JIJI news agency reported that the Soviet Union attached utmost attention to Firiyubin's visit, regarding it as a link in the work of approaching the ASEAN countries.

A REUTER dispatch from Manila on October 25 said Firiyubin had on that day "spent nearly two hours reassuring the Philippines on Soviet attitudes towards the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Indochina conflict." But diplomats said that the ASEAN countries remained suspicious of Soviet motives. After Firiyubin's visit to Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja indicated that Indonesia had turned down a Soviet proposal to elevate relations between the two countries in all fields including politics. After his talks with Firiyubin, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak said the possibility of opening a formal dialogue between the Soviet Union and ASEAN had not been discussed.

People have noted that on the eve of Firiyubin's departure for the visit, the Soviet Ambassador to Thailand told newsmen in an interview that the Soviet Union is "on the Vietnamese side" and "ready to render not only economic but also military aid to Vietnam." This has aroused concern in Southeast Asian countries. The Bangkok POST in an editorial on October 28 urged "the Soviet Union to stop extending military aid" to Vietnam. It said the Southeast Asian peoples desire peace and "do not wish interference from the outside, especially by the superpowers in our internal and regional affairs".

Firiyubin's visit to the ASEAN countries had been planned for mid-September but was later postponed. Some ASEAN newspapers have carried articles exposing the Soviet and Vietnamese motives in their "smile diplomacy". The SUNDAY ESPRESS of the Philippines noted that "the Moscow-Hanoi play is a blatant effort to set Asian against Asian, to stir up domestic discord within the region" in order to gain a certain "foothold".

NORTH ASIA

LIAO CHENG-CHIH PETES JAPAN-CHINA ASSOCIATION DELEGATION

OW021726Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA) --Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet this evening in honour of an academic delegation of the Japan-China Association.

Head of the delegation is Seiji Kaya, convener of the Japan-China Association and former chairman of the Science Council of Japan. The delegation members are well-known natural and social scientists.

In his toast, President Liao Cheng-chih expressed his pleasure of having the well-known figures from Japanese academic circles to visit China after the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty had come into force. "This shows that a leap will be made in the scientific and technical exchange between the two countries on the basis of the constantly strengthened, friendly relations between the two governments," he said.

Delegation leader Seiji Kaya said in his toast that Japan and China should conduct academic exchange on the basis of supplementing and helping each other. He went on to say that the Japanese academic circles were willing to cooperate with the Chinese academic circles and contribute their own share in the course of accomplishing the four modernizations in China.

Shoichi Ban, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, attended the banquet.

Present were Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Pu Tung-hsiu, vice-minister of education; Chiang Ming, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; and outstanding figures from various walks of life.

FISHERY DELEGATION LEAVES JAPAN FOR HOME

OWO21752Y Peking NCHA in English 1705 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese fishery delegation led by Hsiao Peng left here for home today after a friendly visit to Japan. The delegation gave a return reception here yesterday. Leader of the Chinese delegation Hsiao Peng said at the reception, "Our visit coincided with the historic moment when the Chinese and Japanese people were joyfully celebrating the coming into effect of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and when our Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was visiting your country. Throughout our visit we were enveloped in a festive atmosphere of Sino-Japanese friendship."

He said, "It is our hope and our belief that the friendly contacts between the fishery circles of our two countries will continue to increase and the exchange of technology in fishery will become broader and deeper while the traditional friendship between the people and fishery circles of our two countries grows day by day."

Kitaro Tokushima, chairman of the Japan-China Fishery Association, said that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan and the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty marked an epoch-making step in the friendly relations between the two countries. For this, he expressed heartfelt congratulations. He said the Japanese fishery circles were willing to do their best for the modernization of fishery in China.

During its stay in Japan, the Chinese delegation was given a warm welcome and hospitality wherever it went. It was also invited to attend meetings hailing the coming into force of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty in Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Yamaguchi.

SINO-KOREAN PLANT DISEASE PACT SIGNED IN PEKING

OWO21656Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--An agreement on plant disease inspection and the prevention and elimination of crop diseases and pests was signed here on October 31 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The agreement was signed by Wang Chang-pai, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, on behalf of their respective governments.

At the same time, Pei Wen, leader of the plant disease inspection delegation of the People's Republic of China, and Yi Chu-muk, leader of the plant disease inspection delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, signed a protocol on implementing the agreement. The Korean delegation had already left for home.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RESEARCHERS--Peking, 1 Nov--Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a friendship delegation of Japanese researchers on international issues led by Haruo Fujii. Present were Yang Ssu-te, deputy secretary general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Sung Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The delegation arrived here on October 20 for a visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 2 Nov--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a Japanese friendship delegation of personnel from financial circles and their families. The delegation leader is Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and honorary chairman of the board of directors of the Nippon Steel Corporation. The delegation arrived here yesterday by air at the invitation of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC**RADIO CAMBODIA EXPOSES LIES OF SRV 'LEADING MEMBER'**

OWO21746Y Peking NCNA in English 1658 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today broadcast a commentary, exposing the lies uttered by a leading member of the Vietnamese authorities during his tour of Southeast Asia.

The commentary stated that during his recent tour of Southeast Asian nations, a senior Vietnamese government official made a number of deceitful statements solely for the sake of propaganda. It quoted him as saying that Vietnam would live with those Southeast Asian nations in accordance with a spirit of, "mutual respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in others' internal affairs."

The commentary continues that the Vietnamese authorities "consider that the people of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world are fools and will fall for this propaganda line."

"However, the actual results have been the opposite. People have come to see the malignancy behind the benevolent face. The ugly features of the Vietnamese authorities have been fully laid bare by their aggression, expansion and attempts to annex and eliminate the Kampuchean race."

The commentary states that the people of Southeast Asia have the right to demand of the Vietnamese authorities that they: "First, stop their annexation, expansion and aggression against Kampuchea and acts of provocation against their neighbours; second, stop their deceitful activities; third, stop serving the Soviet Union--the expansionist big power who's strategy is to dominate Southeast Asia and the world; fourth, discontinue the stationing of troops in other countries and stop being a military base for the Soviet Union, a world expansionist power; fifth, stop interfering in the internal affairs of other countries; sixth, stop seeking to divide the unity of the non-aligned movement."

The commentary says that the Vietnamese authorities should understand that liars will ultimately have to live with their words.

CAMBODIANS COMBAT FLOODS TO INSURE GOOD HARVEST

OWO30746Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Strenuous efforts are being made by the Kampuchean people to combat unusual flood for good harvest, according to a dispatch from Phnom Penh. In August, torrential rains flooded vast tracts of rice fields in the country. Immediately after the flood receded, peasants in the affected areas spared no effort in transplanting rice seedlings again. But soon afterwards, the overflowing torrents in the upper reaches of the Mekong River once again inundated the paddyfields of Kampuchea which is situated in the middle and lower reaches.

In the face of the disastrous calamity, the steeled Kampuchean people refused to give way. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the local people together with their leading cadres worked side by side to overcome difficulties and rehabilitate the production.

Under the slogan of "turning flood-stricken areas into paddyfields," the peasants took the opportunity to expand the acreage sown to rice. Transplanting work on a total of 51,000 hectares of land have already been completed in Kampot Province as planned. Having planted 45,000 hectares, the cooperative members of Takeo Province are ready to plant additional 12,500 hectares of paddyfields. The southwest region has expanded its paddyfields from 200,000 hectares in 1977 to 240,000 hectares this year and the northern region from 80,000 hectares to 100,000 hectares.

Various measures have been taken to ensure good harvest. Improved seed breeding was introduced in Chamkar Loeu District of the central region to produce better seedlings. In Mongkol Borei District of the northwest region, efforts have been made in improving field management, reinforcing dams, repairing irrigation systems and eliminating pests. 200,000 tons of natural fertilizers have been applied in Kompong Chhnang Province as top-dressing in addition to basic fertilizers.

The revolutionary army men have worked hard together with the local people to repair the flood-damaged roads and bridges. Some army units also took part in farm production. The army units stationed in Kampot District have transplanted rice-seedlings on 10,000 hectares. To make up flood losses, they transplanted another 2,500 hectares of late rice.

Various government organs, factories and schools are doing their best in their own farms and side-line production bases to reduce the burden of the state. Takhmau type factory has planted 30 hectares of paddyfields and raised more than 100 head of pigs and 500 chickens. No 2 Phnom Penh power station has raised over 1,000 head of pigs and farmed 200 hectares of paddyfields to meet half of the needs of the workers and their families.

ASIAN EDITORIALS HAIL SINO-JAPANESE TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

OW011712Y Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Nov (HSINHUA)--Newspapers in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have recently carried editorials praising the implementing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and stating that it has great significance as regards the peace and stability of Asia and the world.

The Malaysian newspaper KUANG HUA YIT PAO in an editorial on October 27 said, "China and Japan are two large Asian nations which hold an important position in the world. The strengthening of the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries contributes to peace and stability in Asia and the whole world." The editorial pointed out, "The consolidation of friendly and cooperative relations between the two big Asian countries is beneficial in that it thwarts the scheme of one superpower to dominate Asia and commit aggression and expansion."

Thai newspaper NEW CHINESE DAILY in an editorial entitled "New Milestone in China-Japan Relations" on October 25 pointed out, the implementing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty is a great event in Asia this year and an epoch-making event between China and Japan. The editorial said, "The peace and friendship treaty shows that China and Japan will cooperate hand in hand to oppose hegemonism, and safeguard peace in Asia and the world. This is welcomed by peace-loving people in Asia and throughout the world."

Thai newspaper UNITED DAILY editorially said on October 24 that the implementing of the treaty "will play a tremendous realistic, far-reaching and historical role vis-a-vis the situation in the present world and the Asian-Pacific region in particular. This is a big event in China-Japan relations and a big event in international affairs as well."

The Philippine newspaper THE ORIENT NEWS pointed out in an editorial on October 25, "Japan and the People's Republic of China have ratified the peace treaty. This act is an exciting event to Asian countries including the Philippines and many countries in other areas."

MALAYSIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CITED ON PRC-JAPAN RELATIONS

OW011238Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Nov (HSINHUA)--Malaysia welcomed the better Japan-China relations promoted through the peace and friendship treaty which was put into effect last week on the occasion of the historic visit of Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Japan, said the visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamed here yesterday, according to a KYODO report. Mahathir made the remark during his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. Particularly noteworthy, he added, is the second article of the treaty which rejects hegemony sought by any country in any part of the world, including Malaysia.

MALAYSIAN LEADER COMMENTS ON SUPERPOWERS, REGIONAL CONFLICTS

OW011744Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Nov (HSINHUA)--Malaysian Supreme Head of State Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim said yesterday Malaysia hoped that the superpowers would not interfere in regional conflicts because the countries concerned could solve their own problems, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur. He made the statement when he received credentials from Somalia's first ambassador to Malaysia, Adan Isaak Ahmed.

He said the Malaysian Government maintained that Southeast Asia should become a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, and welcomed proposals for setting up peace zones in other areas of the world.

AUSTRALIA TO BOOST IRON ORE EXPORTS TO CHINA

OW030504Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0128 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 3 Nov (AFP)--Australian iron ore sales to China in the current financial year will rise by over 100 percent to 6.4 million tons making China the second biggest iron ore customer. The office of deputy prime minister, Mr Doug Anthony, said here today that current discussions in Peking showed that sales of iron ore to China would reach 2.4 million tons a year from one area alone. Mr Anthony is in Peking for the agricultural machinery exhibition. China has decided to buy all the machinery on show with a retail value of 500,000 Australian dollars. China is buying wool-shearing equipment from Australia.

In reverse, China is exporting about 1.8 million Australian dollars worth of machinery to Australia annually and has raised the possibility of opening a service centre in Australia to handle Chinese equipment.

In the last 6 months Australian exports to China exceeded imports by 200 million dollars. Mr Anthony has discovered that China is prepared to accept this trade imbalance for the time being.

One unusual deal which Australia expects to come from the current negotiation would be the establishment of a pilot farm in the Australian manner using Australian equipment and Australian technical staff. In exchange China would send its technical people to Australia to try to eliminate blue tongue virus which has stopped the sale of Australian livestock hides or wool to China.

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BRIEFS

TOURIST DELEGATION TO BURMA--Peking, 29 Oct--A five-member Chinese tourist delegation left here by air today for a visit to Burma at the invitation of the Burma Travel and Hotel Corporation. The delegation leader is Kung Hsiao, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0525 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW]

EUROPE

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN DEPARTS PEKING FOR UK

OW030900Y Peking NCNA in English 0759 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Britain via Urumchi, capital of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Seeing him off at the airport were Chinese Vice-Premiers Yu Chiu-li and Fang I; Tsai Shu-fan, minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building; Kuo Wei-cheng, Minister of Railways; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Jen-chun, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Chiang Ming, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council. On hand were also British Ambassador Percy Cradock and Turkish Ambassador Oktay Cankardes.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SOUTHERN CHINA

OW021652Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Rinaldo Ossola, Italian minister of foreign trade, Mrs. Ossola and his party left here by air at noon today to visit Shanghai and Canton before returning home. They were seen off at the airport by Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife Wei Huan-tu. Italian Ambassador to China Marco Francesco Di Baschi was on hand.

KU MU MEETS FRENCH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION LED BY FOUCHIER

OW021714Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 November (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ku Mu this evening met and had a friendly talk with the French Agricultural Delegation headed by Jacques Fouchier, state secretary of agriculture. Mr. Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to China, was present on the occasion. Also present were Chang Ken-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.

AFP Report on Agreement

OW030959Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (AFP)--Pedigree French cattle will soon arrive here to upgrade Chinese stocks in exchange for the never-before-revealed secrets of Chinese pigs, the most prolific in the world.

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These were just two projects under a promising Sino-French cooperation agreement reached after 5 days of talks between French Secretary of State for Agriculture Jacques Fouchier and Chinese officials. Mr Fouchier left Peking for Canton today after signing a draft laying out various modes of cooperation in science, technology and business. Secretary for Agriculture Wang Kan-sheng signed for China [Title and name as received]

At an hour and a half meeting last night, Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu assured Mr Fouchier France would enjoy a "very privileged position" in China's relations with the European Economic Community (EEC). Ku Mu, who toured France last May, stressed that agricultural cooperation projects at the three closely interconnected levels of research, technology and commercial exploitation were an important step in developing friendly relations between the two countries. Cooperation laid down in today's draft was chiefly research-oriented to begin with but will have some practical spinoffs. France could sell China complete plants to manufacture basic beet harvesting equipment or even small refineries.

At Peking's current farm machinery fair, the Chinese showed keen interest in French beet harvesting machines and placed orders.

SWEDISH MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

OW022020Y Peking NCNA in English 1949 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Swedish Foreign Minister Hans Blix said that Soviet nuclear submarines stationing in the Baltic Sea constitutes a threat to the balance of force in north Europe and the so-called north European nuclear free zone must include the whole Baltic Sea, according to the press here today. Hans Blix made these remarks in a speech to the General Defence Association here yesterday.

According to the press reports, this is the first time for Sweden to make it clear officially that north European nuclear free zone should include the Baltic Sea. It is known to all that the Soviet Union is an active advocate of the north European nuclear free zone. However, while advertising the establishment of the zone, it sent six nuclear submarines into the Baltic Sea last year, threatening the security in north Europe.

The foreign minister also said that Sweden has felt "uneasy" about the superpower's steady arms expansion near north European area. He held that the Soviet military bases in Kola Peninsula are "particularly worth attention".

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PLO OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO PEKING

AFP Reports on Talks

OW021227Y Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (AFP)--China today voiced support for continued armed struggle by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), while Egyptian-Israeli peace talks continued in Washington. The statement coincided with a visit to Peking by the first high-level PLO mission since Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David agreements.

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Leading the delegation is PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's special envoy Abu al-Holl, a Central Committee member of al Fatah. Mr 'Arafat is currently in Moscow.

Mr al-Holl has had some nine hours talks with Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying on the Middle East situation since Camp David, Palestinian sources said today. The PLO envoy will today hand high-ranking Chinese official, possibly Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, a message from Mr 'Arafat to Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

Palestinian sources said that at a banquet last night, Mr Ho pledged Chinese support saying: "The Chinese people will not stop supporting you in your just struggle." "We have backed you from the start and will continue. We are sure you will overcome any obstacles," he added.

The same sources reported that at a first banquet welcoming Mr al-Holl, Ho Ying said China did not recognize Israel and would not enter into relations with it. He denounced the "criminal behaviour" of the two superpowers saying their goals were "hegemony in the Middle East and maintaining a 'neither war nor peace' situation at the expense of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

Meanwhile at last night's banquet Mr al-Holl implied certain Chinese and PLO views might differ. Describing his talks with Ho Ying as "friendly and frank" he said: "We explained our position on the post Camp David situation and agreed or almost agreed on each point." Adding: "We felt our Chinese comrades maintained the same support for the Palestinian revolution", Mr al-Holl concluded: "we feel the Chinese people's concern for the Palestinian revolution to continue and develop along the just line: military struggle to gain freedom and independence for our people."

Stressing his talks had strengthened Sino-Palestinian relations, Mr al-Holl violently denounced the Camp David agreements as an "attempted political massacre" of Palestinian rights. Without naming President as-Sadat he added: "The isolated traitor will not impose his treason on our struggling nation and the invaders will never replace the original inhabitants of Palestine." Nothing was known on the talks from the Chinese side but observers estimated differences had arisen over Camp David and the PLO condemnation of President as-Sadat as China has developed very close relations with Egypt, especially since the Soviet-Egyptian cooling. They noted China was in an embarrassing position. Torn between Egypt and its other Arab and Palestinian friends, China's caution was illustrated today in a NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) dispatch from Baghdad playing up moderate views expressed at the Arab conference on the need to defend Arab unity and not condemn Egypt. However NCNA did mention Syria's hardline suggestion, backed by Libya, to expel Egypt from the Arab League and boycott it economically.

Li Hsien-nien Meeting

OWO21908Y Peking NCNA in English 1642 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien this afternoon met with Abu al-Holl, special envoy of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and member of the al Fatah Central Committee, and his party. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Special Envoy Abu al-Holl forwarded to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien a letter from Chairman 'Arafat to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

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The Chinese vice-premier asked Abu al-Holl to convey to Chairman 'Arafat the regards of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and of himself. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Palestine and other Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli Zionism." He hoped that the Palestinian people would strengthen unity with the people of other Arab countries in their common struggle against the enemy so as to attain the national goal of restoring national rights and recovering lost territory.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the Palestinian friends.

Present on both occasions were Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim Muhammad and Dr. Sami Musallam, head and deputy head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying was also present.

'Arafat Letter to Hua Kuo-feng

OWO21612Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (AFP)--A top Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official tonight handed Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien a written message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng "concerning the development in the Middle East after the Camp David agreement". Abu al-Holl, a member of the Patah Central Committee and a special envoy of Mr 'Arafat met today for two hours with Mr Li who "reaffirmed the support of China to the Palestinian Revolution in these difficult times", a communique from the PLO permanent mission here said. Mr Li had "described the struggle of the Palestinian people as extremely noble" and asked Mr al-Holl to convey the "warm greetings" of Chairman Hua and the entire Chinese leadership and people to Mr 'Arafat and the Palestinian people, the communique added.

Also at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and other Foreign Ministry and National Defence Ministry officials, the PLO communique said. The presence of Defence Ministry official led observers to believe that Mr al-Holl's 11 hours of talks during his four days in Peking, including nine hours with Mr Ho Ying, touched on Chinese military aid to the PLO. There has been no confirmation of this from either Palestinian or Chinese sources.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE OFFICIALLY OPENS IN BAGHDAD

OWO30912Y Peking NCHA in English 0747 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--An Arab summit conference, sponsored by Iraq, was officially opened at the Presidential Palace here this evening. Heads of state or representatives from 20 Arab states (Egypt not represented) and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization attended the opening ceremony, which was presided over by General Secretary of the Arab League Mahmud Riyad. The conference elected Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr its chairman.

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Addressing the opening ceremony, Al-Bakr said, "Our meeting today acquires a special importance, because it is being convened at a time when the historical struggle between our Arab nation and the Zionist enemy is entering a completely new stage." "We are asking in the present circumstances and within the framework of this meeting to arrive at a unified Arab stand at the minimum level," he added.

Al-Bakr denounced the Camp David accords and the peace initiative of Egyptian President as-Sadat. He said, "We must take up our responsibility, putting aside the trifling interests and differences, adopt a great and historical stand and move all the Arab countries towards the common goal of safeguarding our national interests and rights and disrupting the schemes of the imperialists and Zionists to divide the Arabs."

Mahmud Riyad, general secretary of the Arab League, also spoke at the conference. He hoped that the conference would be the beginning of a new phase in which all the Arab forces would make efforts to support the front-line countries and the PLO, strengthen their defensive and economic forces and enable them to stand up against the aggression of the Zionists." He pointed out that the current summit should do its best to adopt decisions on safeguarding the Arab positions in the international arena, strengthening the security of the Arab nation and drawing up a collective plan aiming at reaffirming the Arab rights and the restoration of the occupied lands. His speech was followed by a closed-door meeting.

The Foreign Ministers' Conference for the Preparation of the Arab Summit ended early this morning. It adopted a unified working paper on the Middle East situation and the Arab stand which would be presented to the Arab summit for discussion.

SOMALI NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT IN BAGHDAD

OWO21956Y Peking NCHA in English 1520 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The holding of the Arab summit conference at this critical moment reflects, indeed, and in fact, an Arab national action and original history which shows the capability of the Arab nation to defend themselves, and this defence will be a vital action for the nation," said the Somali newspaper OCTOBER STAR in an article today. Commenting on the forthcoming Arab summit conference, the article said that the Baghdad conference will continue the necessity to unite the position of Arabs towards these causes which is to face the plans of Zionist expansion against the Palestinian people.

DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES IN IRAN CONTINUE

OWO21720Y Peking NCHA in English 1621 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Demonstrations and strikes continue in Iran and the situation in the country has become unstable, according to reports from Tehran. It was reported that 100,000 demonstrators marched on the centre of the capital yesterday. This was the first mass demonstration in the capital since martial law was imposed on September 8. Last October 30, massive demonstrations called by religious leaders also took place in the city of Qom.

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Airline employees were on strike again yesterday causing the airline to cancel all domestic and international flights. The strikers wanted an end to martial law, release of political prisoners and severance of the rial (Iran's currency) from the dollar. On the same day, the majority of oil refinery workers on strike returned to their jobs after troops moved in to takeover the vital installations. However, about 7,000 workers remained on strike.

The Swiss daily, LA TRIBUNE DE JENEVE, reported yesterday that riots took place in Iran's Baluchistan Province which borders on Afghanistan and Pakistan. Quoting reliable Western observers in Iran, the paper said, "Rebel tribes in Baluchistan Province are receiving large quantities of Soviet arms".

HUANG HUA CABLES MOROCCAN COUNTERPART ON DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY

LDO21338Y Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 2 Nov (MAP)--Communist China Foreign Minister Huang Hua sent a congratulations message to his Moroccan counterpart M'hamed Boucetta for the 20th anniversary of Chinese-Moroccan diplomatic relations.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

OW030849Y Peking NCHA in English 0731 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, Sudanese president and commander-in-chief of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces and minister of defence, received at the Republican Palace here this evening the Chinese military friendship delegation led by Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

President Numayri said, "The Chinese military friendship delegation's visit to the Sudan manifests further development of the brotherly sentiments between the two peoples and the two armies." "The friendly cooperation between the Sudan and China sets an example to the relations among the developing countries," he added. The president stressed, "We should defend ourselves against colonialism, new colonialism and new social-colonialism." President Numayri asked Ho Cheng-wen to convey his affectionate regards to Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh, and to the Chinese people and the Chinese armed forces.

Ho Cheng-wen expressed gratitude to the Sudanese armed forces for the warm and considerate reception. He conveyed an invitation from Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence Hsu Hsiang-chien to Lieut. General Abd al-Wajid Hamid Khalil, chief of staff of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, to visit China at a suitable time next year. President Numayri accepted the invitation.

Major general Abd ar-Rahman Hassan Suwar al Dahab, deputy chief of staff of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, was present on the occasion. Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Chang Yuch was also present.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO DEPARTS RWANDA FOR SOMALIA

OW030738Y Peking NCHA in English 0705 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Kigali, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang left here for Mogadiscio this morning after a successful visit to Rwanda.

Seeing the Chinese vice-premier off at the airport were B. Habimana, secretary general of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and his wife, A. Nshakije, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation; C. Kanyarwanda, minister of natural resources, mines and quarries; N. Tharcisse, Rwandan ambassador to China; members of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; and some other members of the Rwandan Government.

A grand sending-off ceremony was held at the airport where the national anthems of the two countries were played. Accompanied by Habimana, Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour. Keng Piao said in an airport statement, "In the course of the visit, we have seen for ourselves the gratifying successes the government and people of Rwanda, under the leadership of President Juvenal Habyarimana, have achieved in the development of production and national construction. We congratulate you and hope that new victories will be won on the road of advance." "During our visit to your country", he continued, "we were accorded warm and friendly welcome by your government and people. This is a vivid manifestation of the friendly sentiments of the Rwandan people toward the Chinese people. We will convey this friendship to the Chinese people."

Also seeing the vice-premier off at the airport were Ambassador Yuch Liang and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here, and representatives of the Chinese experts working in Rwanda.

The Chinese vice-premier, his wife and his party attended a cultural soiree yesterday evening with songs and dances presented by the Rwandan National Folk Song and Dance Troupe.

Arrives in Somalia

022018Y Peking NCHA in English 1952 GMT 2 Nov 78 ON

[Text] Mogadiscio, 2 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang arrived here from Kigali, Rwanda, this afternoon by special plane on a private visit at the invitation of President Mohamed Siad Barre. Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Chung and other members of the Chinese delegation arrived by the same plane. Among those greeting the Chinese guests at the airport were: Hussein Culmle Afrah, vice-president; Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of the presidential affairs; Ahmed Mohamed Farah, chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Bureau for Foreign Affairs; government ministers and other high-ranking officials.

Escorted by Culmle, Vice-Premier Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour after the playing of the national anthems of China and Somalia. The enthusiastic people, dancing and singing, gathered at the airport to give the Chinese guests a warm welcome. They held high portraits of President Mohamed Siad Barre and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and shouted slogans in praise of Sino-Somali friendship.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh and other officials of the Chinese Embassy here as well as representatives of technical personnel, a medical team and sports coaches of China working in the country.

Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar went to the guest house to call on Vice-Premier Keng Piao in the afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

HUA, OTHER LEADERS MOURN CHI YEN-MING'S DEATH

OW030722Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Nov 78 CW

[Text] Comrade Chi Yen-ming, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, secretary general of the CPFCC National Committee, and adviser of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, died of illness at the age of 71 in Peking at 1225 on 21 October despite medical treatment.

On the afternoon of 2 November, a memorial meeting was held for Comrade Chi Yen-ming at the auditorium of the Peking Papaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, and Wang Tung-hsing sent wreaths. Other party and state leaders Soong Ching-ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Nieh Jung-chen, Peng Chung, Chao Tzu-yang, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-chen, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen, Ku Mu, sent wreaths. CPFCC Vice Chairmen Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Pang, Wang Shou-ta., Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen, Tung Ti-chou; Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, also sent wreaths.

The memorial meeting was attended by Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien; and Soong Ching-ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen, Ku Mu, Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Chi Pang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen, Tung Ti-chou; and Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Court. They also expressed sympathy to Comrade (Wen Hui-te), wife of Comrade Chi Yen-ming, and their children.

Comrade Ulanfu presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Wei Kuo-ching delivered a memorial speech.

On the afternoon of 27 October, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and other party and state leaders and representatives of the masses, totaling 400 persons, went to the Peking hospital to bid farewell to the remains of Comrade Chi Yen-ming.

While Comrade Chi Yen-ming was seriously ill, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Liao Cheng-chih, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Sung Jen-chiung, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Pang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, and Hu Tzu-ang went to see him in the hospital.

KU TA-CHUAN MEMORIAL MEETING HELD IN PEKING

OW030435Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0718 GMT 28 Oct 78 CW

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Comrade Ku Ta-chuan, vice minister and member of the leading party members' group of the former Ministry of Agriculture, was held at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries the afternoon of 26 October.

Persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as they carried out their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, Comrade Ku Ta-chuan died in Peking on 26 October 1970 at the age of 61.

There were wreaths from party and state leaders including Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Tan Chen-lin and Wang Chen, and from the State Council, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Peking Municipal CCP Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

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Present at the memorial meeting were Comrade Chen Yung-kuei; responsible persons of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, including Chao Fan, Chu Jung, Li Yu-chiu, Ho Kang and Ho Chi-feng; Comrade Ku Ta-chuan's friends, including Li Pao-hua, Chang Yu-yu, Pei Li-sheng, Chang Su, Hsieh Pei-i, Nieh Chen, Liu Chung, Peng Chi-ping, Hsi Kuo-kuang and Jung Tzu-ho; Comrade Ku Ta-chuan's wife Wang Heng and his sons and daughters; and office cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Yang Li-kung, agriculture and forestry minister, presided over the memorial meeting. Chang Ken-sheng, vice minister of agriculture and forestry, delivered a memorial speech.

In his speech, Chang Ken-sheng said: During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade Ku Ta-chuan resolutely resisted the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, assumed a correct attitude toward the mass movement and always displayed a spirit of seeking truth from facts and of righteousness and tenacity until his death.

Chang Ken-sheng said: We are holding this meeting today to repudiate the slander and false charges leveled at Comrade Ku Ta-chuan and to restore his good reputation. This meeting shows the attention and love given a veteran cadre by the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua. This meeting also manifests the party's cadre policy. We should turn grief into strength, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We should resolutely implement the line of the party's 11th national congress, carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, follow the wise leader Chairman Hua in beginning the new Long March and strive to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

YOUTH JOURNALS GREET CLOSING OF 10TH CYL CONGRESS

OW030617Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text of joint editorial of CHINA YOUTH and CHINA YOUTH JOURNAL: "Greatly Arouse the Creative Spirit of the Young People--Warmly Greeting the Victorious Closing of the 10th CYL Congress"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Under the kind attention of the party Central Committee, the 10th National CYL Congress has victoriously closed. This congress has summed up the historical experiences of our country's youths who grew up amidst storm and waves, discussed how to concretely implement the line of the 11th party congress, and determined the CYL's fighting tasks and work principles in the new period. It was a meeting of fighting in unison to uphold Chairman Mao's great banner and deeply expose and vigorously criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four." It was an oath-taking meeting to mobilize all young people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out a new Long March.

This will be a decisive Long March directed toward a communist future; it will be a great revolutionary upsurge in China's cultural history of several thousand years. It is the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the long-tested proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who are leading and organizing us in our march to attain this great upsurge.

The new period and the new tasks require a generation of new people with new features. Collectively speaking, these brand new features provide a dauntless creative spirit for building a new world and new life. Since China is a very poor and backward country and because Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have gravely ravaged our country's national economy over the years, our country is economically and technologically far behind the developed countries. We must catch up with the advanced world level in the next 20 years or so, or even 10 years.

What does this mean? It means we must use all possible means to surmount the problem of inadequate technological and financial resources and a backward scientific culture. This means our strides must be very, very big. Instead of growing little by little, our labor productivity must be tenfold, all outdated production techniques and management which cannot meet the requirements of modern large-scale production must be renovated or replaced.

New technology, new management and new living style--things we didn't know before--will be introduced to us. This means that while our productivity will develop quickly, we will not only alter our production in various ways but also the superstructure. We must continue, in particular, to wipe out the ideological residues of feudalism, bureaucracy, Kuomintang style and so forth, while continuing to overcome narrow-mindedness and conservative conventions and habits in small production. The exchange of new and old will take place in all spheres of our production, life and thinking. We will all be involved in this great change. In the new period the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the socialist road and the capitalist road and reformation and conservatism will appear before us in a very complicated manner.

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of young people were greatly repressed and ravaged. While the nation was deeply mourning Premier Chou many young heroes in the capital and other places in the country were stepping forward to finally expose the "gang of four's" conspiracies in pushing revisionism and retrogression and championing the four modernizations, only to be labeled as "active counterrevolutionaries?" Was not Mao Hsin-hsien, the first worker who set a record in producing 10,000 meters of cloth without a single defect, labeled a typical proponent of the "theory of production force." Were not her ancestors of three generations investigated? Was not Chu Miao-lung, who strenuously conducted scientific experiments, regarded as a freak and persecuted for a long time?

For a very long time the "gang of four" viciously slandered the four modernizations. They reversed right and wrong, confused black and white and indiscriminately labeled as national betrayal and revisionism all attempts to study advanced foreign science and technology, to expand economic and cultural exchanges, to improve the quality of education, to step up scientific management, to remunerate according to one's work, to uphold the system of reward and penalty and other measures meant to speed up modernizations and socialist construction. This confused young people. Therefore, it is very important now that we eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," completely emancipate the younger generation from the mental yoke built by the gang and greatly arouse the creative spirit of our young people.

The broad masses of youths must greatly raise their consciousness of struggling for the realization of the four modernizations, strive to understand the party's line, principles and policies in the new period, proceed on the basis of reality and correctly understand the new situation and new problems which appear in the process of realizing the four modernizations. The stupidity of fearing to say and do what had not been said or done by people before must be done away with. The timidity and inertia of cowards and lazy bones must be renounced; the small producer's mentality of lacking lofty ambition and being shortsighted and content with small success must be eliminated.

The CYL must treasure and cherish the young people's enthusiasm and creativeness, guide them along the course of development, bring up talented people by various possible means, and direct young people's wisdom and talents into a great powerful current of the four modernizations.

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CYL cadres must maintain close ties with young people, work energetically and practically, be highly responsible to the younger generation, be brave in practice, think and innovate. CYL cadres are not officials who lord over the young people. They should not regard youth work as routine work; nor should they wait passively for instructions from the higher authorities for actions.

CYL cadres must be good at accumulating the wisdom of the masses. They must discover and support new things sensibly, dare to think, speak and work, always keep their minds fresh and lively, and do their work creatively. They must not confine themselves in a small literary world where they handle routine matters nonproductively. They must have high revolutionary morale and flaming enthusiasm, dare to uphold truth and dare to wage resolute struggle against anything which may jeopardize the interests of the people and youths.

The CYL congress has formulated a correct policy for giving the fullest play to young people's enthusiasm, stimulating their creative spirit and summing up experiences for cultivating a new generation of people. We must never disappoint the party. We must eagerly study and implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and the documents of the congress and push CYL work to new heights.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS ON ARTISTS TO DESCRIBE STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG

OW031027Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 31 October publishes a Commentator's article entitled, "Strive To Do a Good Job in Describing the Struggle of the Revolutionary People Against Lin Piao and the Gang of Four."

The article calls on writers and artists to actively participate in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four through literature and art works, by selecting subject matter based on one's own experiences in life in order to penetratingly expose and mercilessly whip Lin Piao and the gang of four, by criticizing Lin Piao and the gang for the injuries inflicted on the masses as a result of the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, by helping the masses see more clearly the reactionary character of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the evil consequences of the reactionary line they pushed, and--through education by both positive and negative examples--encouraging the masses to hate Lin Piao and the gang of four still more bitterly and love the happy, militant life in the new historical period under Chairman Hua's leadership still more ardently.

ULANFU, DELEGATION RETURN TO PEKING FROM NINGSIA

OW021551Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov--The central delegation led by Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice president of the NPC Standing Committee, returned to Peking by special plane this morning from Yinchuan after attending the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. It was met at the airport by party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei, Ni Chih-fu, Chi Peng-fei and Hu Chueh-wen. Also greeting the delegation at the airport were Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Hu Tzu-ang and Jung I-jen, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee. Also present at the airport to greet the delegation was Ku Mu, deputy chief of the central delegation, who had returned to Peking earlier.

While attending the celebration activities, the central delegation conveyed to the people of all nationalities in Ningsia the warm greetings and kind attention of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua and the fraternal friendship of the people throughout the country. It was warmly welcomed and cordially received by the people of all nationalities in Ningsia.

Also present at the airport to greet the delegation were responsible persons of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Peking and other departments concerned including Chang Yao-tzu, Li Kuei, Peng Yu-chin, Wu Hsin-yu, Wu Ching-tung, Li Hsiao-lu, Chang Tsai-chien, Wang Wei-kang, Chang Su, Huang Min-wei, Hu Chi-li, Chien Chang-chao, Kang Yung-ho, Chiu Chun-fu, Li Chirg-chao, Hu Chia-pin, Shi Kuo-kuang, Shih Hui-pi, Chung Tzu-yun, Lu Pei-chien, Kao Hsiu, Chiang Shi, Yen Ying, Li Chi-tao, Chao Pi, Wang Kan-kuo, Kuo Tzu-heng, Hsu Yin-sheng and Li Li-kung.

BIG GRAIN, COTTON, INDUSTRIAL CROPS HARVESTS EXPECTED

OWO30932Y Peking NCHA in English 0841 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--China expects bigger harvests this year than in 1977 in grain, cotton and other industrial crops, after combating the worst drought in 29 years in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

The dry spell was first felt this spring in the Yellow, Hui and Hai river basins, north China's major winter wheat belt, and drought threatened in the northeast and southwest. Putting into operation all irrigation facilities, commune members watered more than 10 million hectares of winter wheat fields, the biggest wheat hectareage irrigated in any year. This was one of the factors behind the good summer wheat harvest.

Severe drought hit the Hui River Basin and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze in late summer and early autumn. In intensity and scope, the drought exceeded those of 1934, 1959 and 1966. In Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kiangsu provinces along the Yangtze the drought was reported to be the worst in over fifty years, while the Anhwei, the worst in 120 years. Honan, Shansi and Shensi in the Yellow and Hui river basins also suffered the severest dry spells in decades.

In most of the drought areas, the rainfall from January to September was from thirty to fifty percent less than normal and in a few areas, seventy percent less. The flow in the middle and lower Yangtze, China's biggest river, was one-third less than normal this summer, while the flow in the middle reaches of the Hui River dwindled to the smallest ever recorded. Most of the medium-sized and small rivers and reservoirs ran low or even dry. The sweltering summer heat, which ranged from 36 degrees to 41 degrees centigrade, aggravated the drought.

More than one million cadres in ten drought affected provinces, from provincial party secretaries on down worked in the most difficult areas and gave on-the-spot guidance. As the smaller streams and ponds dried up, water was diverted from the Yangtze, Hui and other major rivers, and from the bigger lakes and the large reservoirs built in the decades since liberation.

Altogether more than 80,000 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs have been built since the founding of new China. These projects proved their worth in the anti-drought battle. New pumping stations were put in to raise water to higher areas. In the northern provinces, more than 200,000 new pump wells were completed this year to tap underground water.

In areas distant from rivers and lakes, commune members carried water by shoulder pole to irrigate crops. Government departments sent tank cars to bring water to villages in the hills.

State supplies of diesel engines, electric motors and water pumps for the countryside this year were the biggest in any year and the government made arrangements to supply an extra one million tons of diesel oil and one million tons of chemical fertilizer to the threatened areas. Factories and People's Liberation Army units also lent their support. PLA units in Honan and Hupeh provinces sent planes which made many flights to create artificial rainfall.

Thanks to the stubborn efforts of the people, output of not only grain and cotton but also that of sugar cane and sugar beets, bast fibres, and oil-bearing crops are estimated to top last year's. Except a few areas, the great majority of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including some of the worst hit, expect to have bigger grain harvests than last year's.

In Kiangsu Province along the lower Yangtze, one of the worst hit areas, altogether 36,000 million cubic metres of water was drawn from rivers, lakes, reservoirs and wells to irrigate the crops this year. This averages out to 7,500 cubic metres of water for every hectare of the province's farmland or enough to meet eight percent of the requirements of the province's summer and autumn crops. The province gathered record harvests of wheat, barley and rapeseed in the summer and the late rice now nearing maturity promises a good harvest.

In Anhwei Province, the ten big reservoirs built after liberation furnished water to the communes. Pumps with a combined capacity of 1.9 million horse power were put into operation to lift water from rivers and lakes.

Switching from rice to sweet potatoes and other dry crops was one measure taken to offset drought in some of the southern areas.

Rain fell in late October in the Yellow, Huai and Yangtze basins, easing the drought, but over much of the area, the dry spell is still holding and the battle is continuing. In Anhwei Province, work has started on a number of new pumping stations as a precaution against possible drought next spring.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ARTICLE COMMENTS ON STUDY OF WAR

OM030608Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Oct 78 OM

[Text] Today the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY prominently publishes an article on its front-page entitled "We Must Seek Truth From Facts in the Study of War."

The article points out: Seeking truth from facts is the greatest idea in Mao Tsetung Thought. The victory of the Chinese revolution was the result of Chairman Mao's insistence on seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the actual situation in doing everything and integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. History has proved that in any work and struggle we cannot violate the principle of seeking truth from facts, and that this is particularly true on the question of war. If we adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, we will win victories. If we violate this principle, we will suffer defeats.

However, for many years, Lin Biao and the gang of four vigorously practiced idealism and metaphysics and reversed the relationship between theory and practice. In the field of military thinking, they also caused confusion and inflexibility in people's minds. To study the laws governing future wars against aggression and become well prepared against war, we must set things straight, clarify matters and get to the bottom of things, comprehensively and accurately grasp and apply Mao Tsetung's military thinking and resolutely implement the most fundamental Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts.

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PRC RADIO REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE PLA UNITS

OW030636Y [Editorial Report OW] The following reports of activities of Chinese People's Liberation Army units have been monitored from PRC media:

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0200 GMT on 2 November reports story about the PLA 234th hospital party committee which gives active support to cadres, fighters in studying culture.

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 30 October reports that 143d Regimental Farm in Shihhotze Prefecture develops forestry. The same broadcasts reports that 84th Regimental Farm in Poerhtala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture restores award system in efforts to promote animal husbandry.

KUO WEI-CHING ATTENDS RAILWAY TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN PEKING

OW031148Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] According to WORKERS DAILY, the Eighth National Congress of the Railway Trade Union of China opened in Peking on 31 October. The major task of this congress is to mobilize railway workers throughout the country to carry forward the guidelines of the Ninth Trade Union National Congress, further promote the railway workers' movement and work of the Railway Trade Union, and rapidly modernize China's railways.

The meeting was attended by Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Vice Presidents Ma Chun-ku, Chen Hu, Sung Kan-fu and Han Jung-hua; Tien Hsiu-chuan, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; Lu Cheng-tsao, political commissar of the PLA Railway Engineer Corps; and Kuo Wei-cheng, minister of railways. A speech was delivered by Comrade Ni Chih-fu on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. That speech was followed by a speech by Comrade Liu Chien-chang, vice minister of railways, on behalf of the party organizations of the Ministry of Railways. A work report was delivered by (Wang Chih-chieh), head of the Railway Trade Union.

PEOPLE'S DAILY STRESSES COMBINING TRADITIONAL, WESTERN MEDICINES

OW031230Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--An editorial in yesterday's PEOPLE'S DAILY makes the point that combining traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine to create a new unified Chinese medicine and pharmacology will be the basic expression of modernized medical science in China.

The editorial says: "We must promote traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology, take over and carry forward their heritage and discover the essence of this great treasure-house. By so doing, we can enrich and develop today's medical science. Only when we make the effort to learn advanced science and technology from foreign countries, to master up-to-date science and use modern scientific methods to study existing traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology and create a school of new medicine and pharmacology suited to the present time and to our nation and so make a contribution to the world."

The editorial emphasized the strong support given to this programme by both Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Chairman Hua has also urged a faster pace in the combination of the traditional Chinese and Western medicine.

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The editorial continues: "We must train large numbers of doctors and pharmacutists who are well-versed in the theory of traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology, who have sound practical experience, and who devote themselves to the work of combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine. We also need experts in traditional Chinese and Western medicine and pharmacology and theorists on the combination of the two schools."

The editorial urges that the experience of veteran doctors of traditional Chinese medicine be collected and analysed systematically and for the establishment of a modern research centre of traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology.

'TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS WORK' PRINCIPLE DISCUSSED AT MEETING

OW031048Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The fourth theoretical discussion meeting on the question of "to each according to his work" has been held in Peking since 25 October by China's economic circles. The meeting has stressed from the very beginning that how to integrate theory with practice, how to reemphasize the validity of the distribution principle of "to each according to his work" and how to reestablish the piece work system and cash reward system are pressing questions that must be solved without delay.

During the discussions, systematic social investigations and study have received increasing attention from everybody. Many units' investigation reports have proven that the principle of "to each according to his work" has never engendered a single new bourgeois element and the reports have also advanced convincing proof about this in analyzing various forms of labor remuneration systems. The meeting also studied foreign distribution systems.

At the fourth meeting, which is still in session, further discussion is being conducted on the following topics.

1. The principle of "to each according to his work" is a question concerning the objective law of socialist economy.
2. The question on relations between the principle of socialist material interest and the principle of "to each according to his work."
3. The question on the various forms of labor remuneration, especially on the piece work system and cash award system.
4. The question concerning the implementation of the principle of "to each according to his work" in rural areas.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTER ON COMPLAINTS ABOUT BOOK DISTRIBUTIONS

HK020924Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Oct 78 p 3 HK

[Letter from PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Pai Sheng [2672 3932]: "Why Must Some Books Still Be Distributed Only Internally?"]

[Text] I visited some units recently and discovered that many books, notably those on science and technology, were being distributed internally but are not yet available to the public. Many such books were available to the public in foreign countries long ago, but now we keep them under wraps. Will this in any way benefit the march toward the four modernizations?

In the past, there were restrictions on those books intended for internal distribution. However, as a result of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage a few years ago, people tended to follow fixed patterns. This caused confusion, with the result that many books that should have been made available to the public were distributed only internally. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," certain comrades of publication and distribution units still have not liberated their thinking. With lingering fear and on various pretexts, they often internally distribute many types of books that can be made available to the public. Even to this day, classical Marxist works like "An Outline of Critique of Political Economy" (draft) have been withheld from circulation. After the book form of the "Forum on Problems of Socialist Economy" was published and also broadcast over the Central People's Broadcasting Station, it also was designated for internal use only. A translation of the book by the prominent British scholar Joseph Needham, "History of Chinese Science and Technology," acclaimed as one of the major works on science and technology of the 20th century and made available to the public in foreign countries long ago, is still limited to internal circulation. Unavailable in bookstores are books on importing advanced science and technology from foreign countries such as "Science in Foreign Countries," "Catalogs of Periodicals and Materials Published in Foreign Countries," "A Survey of Pollution in Foreign Countries," "A Compilation of Translations on Environmental Pollution," "American Petrochemical Technology and Economy," "American Scientists and Inventors," and so on. Even reference books and dictionaries on science and technology compiled in China have had their circulations restricted. These include "Modern Chinese Dictionary" (trial edition), "Machinery Parts in Common Use," "Mechanized Extraction of Coal and Related Applications," "Selected Articles on Growth of Green Manure in the North," "Handbook on Treatment and Prevention of Influenza and Bronchitis With Medicinal Herbs," and so on. The readers are very critical of this restriction and complain about the lack of facilities for borrowing or purchasing books. As a result, many significant publications cannot give play to their anticipated role.

We hope that relevant units will conduct reviews with regard to the publication of books for internal circulation so that more books which should not be distributed only internally can be made available to the public.

CANTON FAIR'S HANDICRAFTS INTEREST FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN

OWO30749Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--The arts and handicrafts at the current China Export Commodities Fair in Canton are the centre of attraction for foreign businessmen.

There are many new varieties of goods and designs among the 6,000 arts and handicrafts exhibits.

Chinese arts and crafts go back thousands of years and are part of the national heritage. They are now exported to over 100 countries and regions.

Over 40 percent of the designs used in art exhibits at the fair are based on fairy tale, folk tale or historical themes.

One of the most popular items is a porcelain set portraying eight fairies riding on different animals, the work of a deaf-mute veteran artist. There are also exquisite examples of Souzhou embroidery which were done on both sides of a piece of fabric using different colours, a new development of double-side embroidery.

Many of the exhibits were contributed by veteran artercraftsmen who had been expelled from their profession when Lin Paio and the gang of four were in power and were asked to come back after the downfall of the gang.

The current exhibition reveals the trend in China of producing artcraft items that combine artistry with practical use. The artistic standard of pottery, porcelain, drawn-work, embroidery, bamboo, rattan and woven palm goods and glassware has improved. Cloisonne, wood and stone carving and lacquerware, which were originally only used for decorative purposes are now used in making articles of practical use.

CORRECTIONS TO PUBLISHED TEXT OF CYL CONSTITUTION

The following corrections should be made to the item under the headline "Text of CYL Constitution" published on pages E 2-8 of the 30 October DAILY REPORT: page E 4, nineteenth line.... Young people applying for CYL membership must have two sponsors who are CYL members....

Page E 7, seventh paragraph.... In case of need, units with 30 members or more may also establish general branches....

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON OVERFULFILLING PRODUCTION PLANS

The following correction should be made to the item under the headline "PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Overfulfilling Production Plans" published on pages E 26-28 of the 30 October DAILY REPORT: page E 28, first paragraph, third line.... next year. Ours are socialist enterprises, and all....

CORRECTIONS TO NAMELIST OF NINTH ACPTU EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following corrections should be made to the item under the headline "Namelist of Ninth ACPTU Executive Committee Reported" published on pages E 19-21 of the 30 October DAILY REPORT: page E 19, third paragraph, seventh line,... Wang Chih-kuang [3769 6375 0342], Wang Chia-chung [3769 1367 1404]....

Page E 20, first paragraph, line thirty-two.... Tsui Yun kao [1508 0061 7559], Kang Yung-ho [1660 3057 0735]....

Same paragraph, line thirty-eight.... Hsieh Yueh [6043 1878], Chai En-jung [5049 1896 2837]....

Page E 21, first paragraph, line twenty.... Hu Kuei-lan [5170 2710 5695] (female)....

Same paragraph, line twenty-three.... [7357 0119 7022], Chien Chin-ju....

Line twenty-six.... Tsao Kuei-hsien [2580 2710 0341] (female)....

Line twenty-nine.... Liao Ching-tien [1675 2417 3929] (female)....

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SHANTUNG'S PAI JU-PING ENDS VISIT TO KIANGSU

OW021440Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shantung provincial delegation led by Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee, departed Changchou by train for Tainan on the evening of 29 October following a visit to Kiangsu Province.

Among the wellwishers who saw the delegation off at the railway station were Chou Tse, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, (Ho Ping-hao), secretary of the Changchou Municipal CCP Committee, (Tien Hung), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, (Chin-Te-pai), Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of various departments, bureaus and offices under the committee.

On 29 October, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, arrived in Wuhsi to meet and accompany Comrade Pai Ju-ping and other members of the delegation on a tour of Kiangsu.

Upon its arrival in Suchou on the morning of 23 October, the Shantung provincial delegation was met at the railway station by Chou Tse, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, (Chia Shih-chen), secretary of the Suchou Municipal CCP Committee and concurrently first secretary of the Suchou Prefectural CCP Committee, (Lo Yueh-lai), second secretary of the Suchou Prefectural CCP Committee, and other comrades.

Shantung is a fraternal province adjacent to our province. Its glorious revolutionary tradition is well known to all of us. Shantung has also accumulated rich experience in advancing socialist revolution and socialist construction. The delegation led by Comrade Pai Ju-ping was warmly welcomed by the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, various prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and the Kiangsu people. The purpose of the visit was to convey Shantung's valuable experiences to Kiangsu, to inspect work done in Kiangsu and to provide guidance for future development.

Accompanied by Chou Tse, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, and other comrades, the delegation visited communes, production brigades, factories, and workshops in order to conduct investigations and study and provide guidance. Wherever delegation members went, they showed great interest in Kiangsu's progress in developing agriculture, sideline production and industry--especially achievements in agricultural production.

SHANGHAI AUTHOR OF PLAY ON TIENANMEN HEROES INTERVIEWED

OW020454Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

["An Interview With Comrade (Chung Fu-hsien), Author of the Play (Yu Wu Sheng Chu), Extolling the Heroes Who Openly Challenged the Gang of Four"]

[Excerpts] The presentation of the play (Yu Wu Sheng Chu) has created a great sensation in Shanghai theatrical circles. The play echoes the strongest voice of the time by extolling the heroes who openly challenged the gang of four during the Tienanmen Square incident. After viewing the play, tens of thousands of people said with one voice: "It is a good, soul-stirring play with a unique subject, exposing and criticizing the gang of four."

Dear listeners, do you know the author of this good play? He is (Chung Fu-hsien), a young worker of the Shanghai heat treatment plant. We called on him at the theater one day. He honestly said that he alone should not be given credit for the play's success, but that it is a crystallization of the collective.

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He said that first of all, credit should be given to the heroes of the time who bravely struggled against the gang of four at Tienanmen Square and whose dauntless spirit inspired him to write the play. Comrade (Chung Fu-hsien) said:

[begin recording] "Through writing this play, I have gained an in-depth understanding that one must dare to speak the truth. The Tienanmen heroes were people who dared to speak the truth and, under the suppression of the gang of four, dared to voice what the Chinese people felt in their hearts--expressing their boundless memory for the premier and their bitter hatred of the gang of four. Indeed, it was not an easy task for them."
[end recording]

Comrade (Chung-Fu-hsien) told us that when he began writing the play the plant leaders and comrades of the workshop enthusiastically supported and encouraged him. [begin recording] "The leading comrades repeatedly told me: 'You should not regard writing as literary work, but primarily as a form of struggle. You should regard it as a fighting task and carry it out well.' My initial script of the play was very unpolished and was revised together with director (Shu Lo-chih), actors and other comrades as we rehearsed it." [end recording]

Comrade (Chung Fu-hsien) told us that he is very fond of literature and had written some works before he wrote the play, but that they were not good. Why? It is mainly because he was still not free from the stereotyped literature of the gang of four and because of the mental shackles imposed on him by the gang he did not dare describe people's inner feelings, reflect acute contradictions and write about people's fate or love affairs. Through writing this play he emancipated his mind and he is now determined to break into the gang of four's "forbidden areas" and bravely describe the reality of the Tienanmen incident and the inner feelings of the 800 million people. Comrade (Chung Fu-hsien) said: [begin recording] "Writing a literary work demands, above all, the courage to speak the truth. There should be no question of this [words indistinct]. But in the gang of four's heyday and since their pernicious influence is not completely eliminated, it requires courage to tell the truth." [end recording]

The author is not satisfied with the success of his play. After each presentation, he solicits the audience's opinion. He believes the audience is his best teacher and the authoritative critic of his work.

WEN HUI PAO CRITICIZES 'POISONOUS WEED'

OW022040Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Today the WEN HUI PAO uses nearly all of page three for an article by the criticism group of the Shanghai Publishing Bureau to criticize the big poisonous weed "On the Bourgeoisie in the Party." The article is entitled "A Kind of Fake Left and Real Right Fascist-Socialism." The WEN HUI PAO also carries an editor's note.

The editor's note says: Early in 1976, the gang of four instigated their followers in Shanghai to concoct a sinister book entitled "On the Bourgeoisie in the Party." This was yet another anti-Marxist big poisonous weed following the "Socialist Political Economy," "Pocket Philosophical Dictionary" and "Historical Notes on the Chinese Communist Party."

"On the Bourgeoisie in the Party" wantonly distorted and tampered with the Marxist theories of scientific socialism, tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in an all-round way, preached the counterrevolutionary, revisionist fallacy fabricated by the gang of four about the so-called bourgeoisie in the party, and rabidly attacked and falsely accused a large number of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation at central and local levels.

It was still more evidence of the crime of the gang of four in attempting to usurp this supreme leadership of the party and the state. It was also a rare instance of material for teaching by negative example.

Concoction of this big poisonous weed began in February 1976. Its draft was finalized by the end of that September, and a (?galley proof) was made. It was originally scheduled for publication and circulation in October. Due to the sudden downfall of the gang of four, it was never dished out. However, the first five chapters of the book were broadcast by the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station as a radio lecture under the title "The Bourgeoisie in the Party During the Socialist Period." The lecture was still being aired even on 16 October 1976, 10 days after the gang of four was smashed. Its poisonous influence was spread far and wide. It was extremely bad.

The gang of four were the most vicious enemies of Marxism. We must thoroughly settle our score with them for their crimes in totally adulterating Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism in the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four now in progress. This is an extremely arduous task. We must not relax our efforts in the least. We must make full use of the teaching materials by negative example concocted by the gang of four, thoroughly criticize and repudiate them, further eliminate the gang of four's poisonous influence, distinguish between right and wrong on questions of line, ideology and theory, eliminate chaos and restore order. In the course of struggle, we must comprehensively and accurately study and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, win total victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and strive to accelerate the four socialist modernizations and carry out the general task for the new period.

TEACHER WITH 'REACTIONARY BACKGROUND' ENROLLS IN GRADUATE SCHOOL

OW030923Y Peking NCHA in English 0739 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--A young teacher with good political showing (that is the person's attitude toward socialism) and excellent examination marks but with a reactionary family background was enrolled this year as a graduate student at Shanghai's Chiao Tung University.

This case illustrates correct implementation of the party policy of taking account of class origin but not to the extent that it decides everything, while laying the emphasis on political showing. In the educational field it is imperative to follow this principle in order to facilitate the training of able people.

Thirty-five-year-old Mi Hsieh graduated from the Department of Mathematics and Mechanics of Anhwei University in 1963 and then worked as a mathematics teacher in a Shanghai middle school. For many years, he wanted to continue his study of mathematics but was rejected several times because of his reactionary family background. His father was a reactionary Kuomintang officer who was arrested on counter-revolutionary charges in 1952 and executed. His grandfather, a landlord, also was executed after liberation for his crimes. He has several aunts and uncles in Taiwan, some being Kuomintang secret agents and others senior officers in the Kuomintang army. His applications for graduate study were turned down on the grounds that he was "politically unqualified" though his own political showing and academic records were good.

However, Mi Hsieh refused to give up. He knew that he could not choose his own family but firmly believed he could choose his own road. He felt that, as long as he worked hard, he would have a bright future.

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Besides doing a good job of his own work, he continued to study advanced courses in his major, the theory of probability. He also studied programming theory, theory of games, information theory, mathematical statistics and combinatorial mathematics. He taught himself foreign languages too and can now read and translate mathematics papers from English, French, Russian, German and Japanese into Chinese.

This spring, he again applied and sat for the exam for graduate study in applied mathematics at Chiaotung University and passed with top marks. The university party committee, having reintroduced the party's traditional style of work, analyzed Mi Hsieh's complicated family background and came to the conclusion that his political showing is good. Investigation for that showed that he has severed himself both politically and ideologically from his reactionary family, that he loves the party and socialism and has stood the test of time. The university enrolled him in line with the party's policy on intellectuals.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH SHIP BUILT IN SHANGHAI

OWO31217Y Peking NCHA in English 1202 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--A new oceanographic research ship was built recently at the Hutung shipyard in Shanghai. The 9,000-h.p. engined ship is the biggest of its kind in China. It has a displacement of 4,400 tons and can sail 11,000 nautical miles before needing to refuel. The "Hsiangyangchung No 9" has made a long distance trial voyage and will take part in the first global atmospheric experiments. The ship will observe and transmit data on air currents in tropical waters. This is the first time for China to take part in this kind of scientific activity. The ship is equipped with wind gauge, radar rain detection equipment, depth finder, bottom dredger and satellite navigation aids. Over ten laboratories for hydrography, biology and chemistry are on board.

SHANGHAI TEXTILES BUREAU INCREASES EXPORTS

OWO31211Y Peking NCHA in English 1200 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Export production and business have improved in Shanghai and delivery time has been shortened since the setting up by the Shanghai Textiles Bureau of 26 factories producing for export and a silk corporation. These factories and the corporation can deal directly with foreign businessmen. This means that decisions that would formerly have taken two to three weeks can often now be made on the spot. The Shanghai Textiles Bureau plans to develop exports by setting up more such factories and to import new technology and equipment.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI ANTIQUE SHOP--Shanghai, 30 Oct--The Shanghai Curio and Antique Shop recently resumed business after being closed for 10 years. This shop with a 100 year history is situated in the old site of the curio and antique market. The 10,000 valuable objects displayed in the shop include ancient vases, fruit plates, jade and ivory carvings, gems and jewelry, traditional Chinese stationery, calligraphy paper, writing brushes, ink stones and Buddhist images. There are also paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds, and portraits of Chi Pai-shih and Hsu Pei-hung, noted Chinese painters. The shop will exchange foreign currency for customers or accept traveller's checks. There is a shipping and mailing service for those customers who wish to send purchases abroad. [Text] [Peking NCHA in English 0822 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW]

HUNAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS, MAO CHIH-YUNG SPEAKS

HK030319Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan science conference solemnly opened in Changsha on 30 October. The tasks of the conference are to further implement the spirit of the National Science Conference, exchange experiences, catch up with and surpass the progressives, formulate plans, implement measures, mobilize the people throughout the province to advance toward the modernization of science and technology and struggle to greatly raise the levels of our science and culture, to speed up the pace of building Hunan into a socialist industrial province and to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state as soon as possible.

"Attending the conference were Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Liu Pu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Kuo-kuei, (Shih Hsin-shan), Tao Wen-chu, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, (Chang Wen-feng), Wang Yu-hua, (Li Chih-ping), Kuan Chien, (Chao Kung-ho) and (Ho Ping), responsible persons of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Hunan Military District and the PLA units stationed in Hunan." Also present at the conference were well-known scientists, professors and labor models, including 2,200 representatives of outstanding science and technology personnel, able hands from the industry and communications front, models in scientific farming and others. Wan Ta, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided at the opening.

Mao Chih-yung said in his speech: [begin recording] "Comrades, the Hunan science conference officially opens today. Our province is holding this grand science conference, unprecedented since the founding of our country, at a time when the people throughout the country are warmly responding to the calls of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and speeding up the pace of realizing the four modernizations and of economic construction. This is of great practical and historical significance. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Hunan Military District, I extend my warm congratulations to this conference."

"The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. We must greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation."
"In the new situation, party committees at all levels must obtain a clearer picture of the situation and understand the responsibility that they shoulder so as to turn themselves into strong headquarters for realizing the four modernizations and to lead the masses to advance with broader strides."

"Comrades, in the struggle to speed up the realization of the four modernizations, the matter of how to promote science and technology as quickly as possible is an urgent task facing party committees at all levels. The comrades who are fighting on the science and technology front shoulder heavy responsibilities. We must follow the plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and effectively strengthen the party's leadership over science and technology. [end recording] "The leadership at all levels must further enhance their understanding of the importance of science and technology work, truly and clearly understand the position and role of science and technology in building a powerful and modern state, spontaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, assiduously study science and technology, master them and become experts. Party committees at all levels must truly place science and technology work in an important position, hold periodic discussions, conduct periodic inspections and effectively produce results. We must pay serious attention to the cultivation of able hands in science and technology. Party committees at all levels must have a strategic insight in regard to the cultivation of able hands and solve the problems in this regard with their greatest efforts. The foundation of cultivating able hands in science and technology lies in education. We must fully and correctly implement the party's principle on education, do a good job of the education revolution and run well the various schools at all levels so as to greatly develop and enhance education."

"We must further whip up an upsurge in studying politics, economics, management, science, technology and culture throughout the province and seriously implement the party's policy on intellectuals and the various policies in the fields of science and technology. Lin Piao and the gang of four ruthlessly persecuted the intellectuals, ruined science and technology and caused serious evil consequences.

"In following the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee over the past year we have done a lot of work in implementing policies. However, this work is only the beginning. Party committees at all levels must continue to firmly solve the problems in this regard. We must further do a good job of investigating the situation of science and technology personnel and gradually solve the problems of those who are not able to use what they have learned. We must be politically concerned about the progress of the science and technology personnel, strengthen cultivation and education and pay serious attention to the issues of their joining the party and CYL. We must also pay serious attention to doing a good job of work concerning veteran scientists, veteran professors, veteran technical experts, and veteran practitioners of Chinese medicine, and we must provide them with the necessary assistants so that their experiences and expertise can be passed on without interruption."

Mao Chih-yung continued: We must grasp well the work of planning science and technology. "The various levels and departments and the various scientific research units must have their own plans. They must not only have short-term plans but also long-term plans. In formulating plans it is necessary to eliminate superstition, liberate our thinking, possess lofty ambitions, proceed from reality, adapt to local conditions and give full play to our own expertise. We must also solve the pressing problems of Hunan.

"We must further rectify and build well the leadership groups at all levels on the science and technology front. We must arm ourselves with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and continue to conduct ideological and organizational rectification of the leadership groups. We must also effectively make strict demands on the leading cadres at all levels in regard to studying seriously, raising their level of scientific and technical knowledge and their level of management and selecting and promoting comrades who are enthusiastic about science and technology and outstanding science and technology personnel so as to augment and strengthen the leadership groups."

Liu Fu-sheng also made a report at the conference. He urged the province to conduct scientific experiments and to strengthen management in science and technology.

KWANGTUNG PAPER URGES CHANGES IN IDEOLOGY TO BOOST AGRICULTURE

HK021120Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Nov 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 9 October article by (Li Ming): "In Order To Rapidly Promote Agriculture, It Is Necessary To Criticize Fake Leftism, Real Rightism" --reprinted in 1 November PEOPLE'S DAILY]

[Excerpts] In the past year everyone has expressed various views on the questions of why Kwangtung's agriculture has not improved and why there is no unity of understanding. Some comrades have ascribed the reason to the frequency of natural disasters, shortages of chemical fertilizer and inadequacies in farmland capital construction. Although all these things affect agriculture, the real reason why agriculture has not improved is the interference and sabotage caused by the fake leftism, real rightism of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

We certainly cannot say that leading comrades at all levels are in agreement on the necessity of criticizing fake leftism, real rightism in the rural areas. Many cadres still harbor erroneous ideas such as "rather left than right" and "left is better than right." These greatly hinder the implementation of party policies in the rural areas.

Some comrades are worried that, in criticizing fake leftism and real rightism, if verdicts are reversed on things which were criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution, they will be described as carrying out restoration and staging a comeback. This is an unnecessary worry.

We should acknowledge that the criticism of revisionism conducted during the Great Cultural Revolution heightened the cadres' and masses' awareness of line. However, it is necessary to specifically analyze the things criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution. Some were correctly criticized, some were excessively criticized and some criticisms were completely erroneous.

The 60 articles for rural people's communes were clearly drawn up and decided upon by Chairman Mao personally, but Lin Piao and the gang of four criticized many of the policies contained therein as the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, thus confusing people's thinking. Practice is the sole criterion for truth. In judging right and wrong we should take the objective results of practice as our criterion, not the determination of whether or not a thing was criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Some comrades hold that criticism of fake leftism, real rightism will assist the growth of capitalism. They believe that to do this now means "only wanting the enthusiasm of the individual, not the enthusiasm of the collective." There is no basis for this.

We criticize fake leftism, real rightism in order to achieve success in the socialist collective economy. If an individual peasant's income rises, his living standard will improve and he will feel at ease and take a more active part in collective production. We must therefore view in a dialectical way the relationship between individual and collective enthusiasm. Hence, criticism of fake leftism, real rightism can only benefit socialism, not assist the growth of capitalism. With regard to certain spontaneous capitalist tendencies among the peasants, so long as we strengthen education and enable them, from their own interests, to realize the superiority of the collective economy, they will spontaneously and correctly handle relations among the state, collective and individual.

Some comrades are afraid that criticizing fake leftism, real rightism will mean criticizing themselves. Hence, they are not very active in conducting criticism and cover things up. This ideological worry is superfluous.

In criticizing fake leftism, real rightism, the spearhead is pointed at Lin Piao and the gang of four. For leading cadres at all levels it is a question of summing up experiences and lessons, distinguishing between right and wrong in line and improving their work. It is not a matter of pinning responsibility on individuals.

We should vigorously criticize the fake leftism, real rightism of Lin Piao and the gang of four, analyze the harm they caused in line, ideology and work style, and examine shortcomings and errors in our work. So long as we boldly admit our mistakes and turn chaos into order, the masses will forgive us. In this way, far from losing face and lowering the prestige of the leaders, we will be able to do our work still better and gain the sincere support of the masses.

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HAINAN MILITIAMEN CITED FOR RECOVERING 'ADVANCED' FOREIGN TORPEDO

HK021004Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] As commissioned by the leading organs of the navy and the south sea fleet, a certain naval unit stationed in Hainan held a rally at (Wenchuan) commune in Wenchang County on 25 October to commend and present awards to (Wang Lu-fen) and four other militiamen who found a foreign torpedo and brought it ashore. They were awarded certificates of commendation and 1,000 yuan. The Paohu Harbor police station and a certain naval detachment, which had reported the situation in a timely way to the PLA and protected and transported the torpedo, were also commended at the rally.

At 1700 on 9 October as (Wang Lu-fen) and (Hsieh I-kuang), militiamen of (Kueitou) brigade of (Wenchuan) commune, were burning lime near the shore of Paohu Harbor, they noticed a shiny object in the sea some 50 to 60 meters from shore. When it washed in a bit further, they went into the water and pulled it ashore. (Wang) kept an eye on it and (Hsieh) ran to find (Lin Ko-chen), an old militiaman who worked in the brigade supply and marketing shop. (Lin) and two others went to the spot for a look. Seeing that it was a torpedo with foreign writing on it, Lin said: "This may be a foreign torpedo which may be useful to the state. We must take good care of it and hand it over to the state." After a discussion, they carried the torpedo to the door of the brigade supply and marketing ship. (Lin) told the people not to approach the object but stood by it himself while another militiaman, (Wang Lu-chun), ran to report the matter to the police station, 3 kilometers away. In accordance with regulations, the police station reported the matter to the departments concerned and also notified a local naval unit by telephone. Together with comrades of that unit, the police personnel safely transported the torpedo to the police station and guarded it there. After initial investigation, the PLA organs safely moved the torpedo to Haikow. From there it was rapidly transported to Peking.

"Examination has shown that the technology and design of this torpedo are advanced, and that it will be very valuable in military scientific research. The actions of the militiamen in recovering the torpedo and handing it over to the state have been praised by leaders of the navy and the south sea fleet."

BRIEFS

HAINAN COUNTY ELIMINATES ILLITERACY--The Tingan County CCP Committee has strengthened leadership over the elimination of illiteracy. According to statistics in September this year, the number of illiterates in the county who have acquired literacy amount to 92.2 percent of the targeted number. Tingan County is one of two key counties for eliminating illiteracy in Kwangtung, and is the county which has done the best job of eliminating illiteracy in Hainan Region. In the past, among juveniles, youths and adults in the county, there were 1,730 illiterates and 3,830 semi-illiterates. In early March this year, the Tingan County CCP Committee made the decision to struggle for 1 year and free the county from illiteracy. It also set up a leadership organ for eliminating illiteracy and appropriated special funds to support this work with manpower, materials and capital. Due to the influence of the past feudal mentality, 95 percent of the illiterates and semi-illiterates in Tingan County are middle-aged women. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Oct 78 HK]

BRIEFS

KWEIYANG LITERATURE AND ART--Recently the Propaganda Department of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee held a conference in Kweiyang on literary and art creation. Some 190 spare-time and full-time writers took part in the conference. This is the first such conference to be held since the smashing of the gang of four. The participants seriously studied the relevant important instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and exchanged experiences in literature and art creation in Kweiyang in the past 2 years. Comrade Tan-i), Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee and director of the municipal Propaganda Department, made a report entitled "Liberate Our Minds, Create and Make Contributions to the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of Our Party." Director (Chen Li-ping) of the provincial Culture Bureau (Chen Li-ping) also attended the conference and gave speeches. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 78 HK]

CHAO TZU-YANG MEETS PRESSMEN--A delegation from the Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA, led by its Chief Editor Mitea, arrived in Chengtu from Chungking on 28 October. Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, a member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee, met the delegation and had a warm, friendly chat with them. In the evening he gave a banquet for the delegation which will fly to Canton on 29 October. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Oct 78 HK]

SZECWAN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Szechwan's 1978 enrollment of students in institutes of higher education is almost completed. A total of 159 institutes of higher education is almost completed. A total of 159 institutes took part in the work this year. At this time, 20,775 new students have been enrolled. Enrollment for key institutes was carried out from 20 to 29 September, and enrollment for non-key institutes was carried out after 5 October. The institutes have seriously implemented the instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on enrollment work. The quality of the new students shows a marked improvement over last year. Over 75 percent of them are CCP or CYL members, and 97 percent come from families of laboring people. Minority nationalities account for 1.3 percent of the new students. Students from exploiting class families and students whose parents have been politically questionable also account for 1.3 percent. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Oct 78 HK]

SZECWAN TRADE UNION RALLY--The Szechwan provincial and Chengtu municipal federations of trade unions held a joint rally on 21 October to convey and report on the spirit of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. The rally demanded that trade unions at all levels mobilize and organize the workers to clearly understand the new situation and the new, great historical task of the working class; understand the nature, tasks and role of the trade unions; unite still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao; and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period. Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the rally. (Chin Chih-hui), chairman of the municipal Federation of Trade Unions, presided. Li Tang-chi, chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, conveyed the spirit of the national congress. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Oct 78 HK]

SZECWAN METALLURGY--By the end of September the metallurgical industry in Szechwan had fulfilled the year's plan for total value of output. The year's plans for production of steel and rolled steel were also fulfilled by mid-October while the plan for pig iron had been more than 90 percent fulfilled. The quality of products has risen markedly in 35 out of 44 major products. The province has also overfulfilled the year's production plans for eight nonferrous metal products. By the end of September the year's profit plan for the metallurgical system had been 153 percent overfulfilled. Production costs have fallen by 11.36 percent compared with last year. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 27 Oct 78 HK]

TIENTSIN CADRES TURN OUT FOR CLEAN-UP LABOR

SK020205Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpt] Office cadres of Tientsin Municipality decided to carry out the system of participating in labor on the last Sunday of each month. Yesterday was their first labor day. The broad masses of office cadres throughout the municipality vied in going to key areas for improving environmental sanitation, the appearance of the city and traffic order, and worked with the broad masses to carry out a large-scale environmental sanitation campaign on a crash basis. According to incomplete figures, more than 300,000 persons participated in the campaign, more than 240 trucks were used to clear and deliver a large quantity of waste soil and rubbish and many sanitation problem areas were eliminated.

Participating in this sanitation campaign were responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees including Chen Wei-ta, Huang Chih-kang, (Wu Chen), (Li Yen-wu) and Pai Hua, and responsible comrades of various departments and committees under the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, of the Tientsin Municipal Council of Trade Unions, of the Tientsin Municipal CYL Committee and of the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation.

Yesterday morning the broad masses of cadres and people carried shovels and brooms and pushed hand-carts to the labor fields. Comrade Chen Wei-ta and Huang Chih-kang went separately to Hoping and Hohsi districts to participate in the sanitation labor on a crash basis with cadres and masses in these districts and reviewed results of the work of strengthening environmental sanitation and the appearance of the city traffic order there. After participating in the labor Comrade Chen Wei-ta also examined environmental sanitation around (Liaoning) Road.

TIENTSIN SECURITY BUREAU HOLDS RALLY 'TO EXPOSE, CRITICIZE'

SK020418Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau recently held a rally to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four. In close connection with the actual situation on the public security front, all participants deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin for their serious problems of actively advocating the "two negations" and "one smash," fabricating unjust, false and unfounded cases, and persecuting the public security cadres and policemen.

Comrades addressing the denunciation rally pointed out that after the "21 February" counterrevolutionary sinister speeches by renegade Chiang Ching in 1968, a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin regarded this speech as a sacrosanct imperial edict and actively implemented it, causing great disruption to the public security organs in Tientsin.

The former principal responsible member of the public security and peace preservation section of the Public Security Bureau faithfully carried out the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. In accordance with the wishes of a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin, he totally negated the 17 years' of public security work, ruthlessly persecuted vast numbers of public security cadres and policemen, resorted to a fascist style of examination, plucked out more than 200 cadres and policemen and struggled against them, and conducted examinations on them. There were 84 percent of the cadres at department and section level held in temporary detention or taken into custody for examination.

In an attempt to spread the poison, they transferred away more than 50 percent of the cadres and policemen who had professional experience, sent all three department directors away and transferred away 60 percent of the cadres at section-head level.

They committed grave mistakes such as fabricating a soul-stirring "(Li Fan) big mistake clique" case, which affected 17 provinces and municipalities and caused 121 persons to be arrested, held in custody and subjected to struggle. Some persons were even persecuted and coerced to death. This major false case was supported and connived at by a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin.

After the smashing of the gang of four, they procrastinated in reversing the verdicts. In addition, that responsible member in the public security and peace preservation section even used his official power and abused the means of dictatorship to attack and falsely accuse good persons and shield and connive with bad ones. He even went so far as to collude with and work hand in glove with an arch speculator and profiteer. One of the most serious facts was that he even abused the means of dictatorship to fabricate false charges to rabidly persecute the family and relatives [chin shu 6024 1466] of Chairman Chu Te and other revolutionary masses along with another responsible person of the section in the mournful days right after esteemed and beloved Chairman Chu Te's death.

In the exposure and criticism speeches, all participants pointed out that the other responsible member of the public security and peace preservation section, as early as in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, had written sinister letters to the old (?anticommunist) Chen Po-ta to make a sinister accusation. He made the false accusation that there was a (Wang Chang) sectarianist clique inside the Tientsin municipal party committee, framing up charges against many revolutionary leading cadres in the municipal party committee and clamoring that he wanted to seize power from the municipal party committee. He also wrote a secret letter to Chen Po-ta, informing him how the revolutionary masses investigated the question concerning Chiang Ching's arrest in an attempt to curry favor with the renegade Chiang Ching and serve her faithfully. Chen Po-ta appreciated this very much and regarded him as an "old friend."

The exposure and criticism at the rally aroused strong indignation among the broad masses of cadres and policemen against Lin Piao, the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin. When the rally announced the decision on conducting separate investigations regarding the two persons of the public security and peace preservation section who faithfully carried out the counterrevolutionary political program of Lin Piao and the gang of four to turn around the spearhead of dictatorship and fabricated unjust, false and unfounded cases to persecute public security cadres and policemen, the site of the rally resounded with thunderous applause, showing that all participants fully supported the decision.

At the conclusion, responsible comrades of the municipal Public Security Bureau called on the broad masses of cadres and policemen to create a new upsurge in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement, carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, and to consolidate and build the public security organs well so as to contribute to realizing the four modernizations as soon as possible.

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NORTH REGION

TSIENTSIN OFFICIAL, ARTIST, GANG VICTIM DIES

SK021203Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, Comrade (Han Chun-ching), member of the Fourth National CPPCC Committee, deputy to the Fourth Hopei Provincial People's Congress and the Seventh Tientsin Municipal People's Congress, former board director of the China Union of Dramatists, board director of the Hopei Provincial Women's Federation, vice chairman of the Tientsin Branch of the China Dramatists Union, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Union of Literary and Art Circles, deputy director of the Tientsin Municipal Hopei Vernacular Opera Institute, former deputy leader of the Tientsin Municipal (Hsiaopaihua) Troupe, noted actress of the Hopei vernacular opera and member of the Communist Party of China, died on 29 August 1966 at the age of 51. In order to reverse the verdicts on (Han Chun-ching) and to exonerate and rehabilitate the reputation of this comrade who was persecuted to death by Lin Piao and the gang of four, the Tientsin Municipal Culture Bureau ceremoniously held a memorial meeting for her on the afternoon of 20 October at the Tientsin Municipal Martyrs' Cemetery.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the memorial meeting. Comrade Pai Hua, director of the Tientsin Municipal Propaganda Department, delivered a memorial speech.

Attending the memorial meeting and presenting wreaths were responsible comrades of departments and committees concerned of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, noted personages of literary circles and Comrade (Han chun-ching's) friends, relatives and family, totalling more than 500 people.

Messages of condolence and wreaths were received from the National CPPCC Committee, the Ministry of Culture and the Art Bureau of the ministry, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the culture bureaus and unions of dramatists and other art units of Peking and Shanghai municipalities and Hopei, Chekiang, Shantung, Honan and Hupeh provinces as well as noted personages for literary and art circles including Mao Tun, Chou Yang, Chou Wei-chih, Tso Yu, Chang Hsiang-yu, Yuan Hsuey-fen, (Mao Hsien-fen), (Chen Po-hua) and (Li Kuei-yun).

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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YANG I-CHEN ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON HIGH-PRICED PRODUCTS

OW030514Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 24 October, some people reported to provincial party First Secretary Yang I-chen that support-agricultural products were too expensive--a sprinkler nozzle cost 480 yuan, which was more than they could afford. That afternoon, principal responsible persons from all provincial-level departments visited rural irrigation facilities in the vicinity of Harbin and were astonished when they were told the price of a sprinkler nozzle. Why was it more expensive than a bicycle or a sewing machine? Comrade Yang I-chen immediately ordered an investigation.

The nozzle was produced and sold by the (Tungfeng) waterpump plant in Harbin. The next day, the departments concerned sent personnel to the plant, where those in charge admitted that the price was indeed too high and should have been around 100 yuan. However, comrades in charge of agricultural machinery said that based on production costs plus 3 percent for (commercial and industrial taxes), 5 percent profit and handling fees, the price should have been a reasonable 80 yuan.

Comrade Yang I-chen issued an instruction based on the investigation. He pointed out that the high price of such agricultural products is a disguised way of exploiting the peasants, and said that there are many instances of such high prices, and not just in the agricultural field. Investigations on individual products should be conducted, as price limits on such products will certainly affect the peasants' livelihood. Therefore, it is necessary to bear this point in mind. Leaders at all levels must pay attention to questions of this type and effectively resolve them.

U.S. MACHINES BOOST FARM WORK, UP OUTPUT ON HEILUNGKIANG FARM

OW021415Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0327 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Newsletter by NCNA correspondents Yu Yu-hai and Huang Cheng-keng: "Rely on Modern Science and Technology in Fighting the Elements--Recounting a Visit to the No 2 Team of the Fifth Subfarm of the Friendship Farm"]

[Excerpts] Harbin, 30 Oct--Agricultural modernization can be a driving force in our march toward the four modernizations. What does agricultural modernization mean to us? How to accomplish it? Although these are questions of concern to the nation as a whole, they are still not fully understood by the people throughout the country.

Last April, China imported from the United States a number of farm machines of advanced level of the 1970's. They were later turned over to the No 2 production team of the fifth subfarm of the Friendship Farm in Heilungkiang Province for the purpose of modernizing agriculture.

At autumn harvest time, we NCNA correspondents arrived in the Sanchiang plain for a tour of the No 2 production team. What we saw and heard there truly amazed us.

In a cornfield we saw a green-colored 145-hp harvesting combine run against a strong wind. It looked like a huge yacht cruising in Kunming Lake in the Peking Summer Park. We were amazed to see it run almost as fast as a city bus. It took three harvesting combines, three grain-hauling semitrailers, six drivers and three assistants--whose duty was to learn new techniques--only 1 half month to complete the harvesting of grain on more than 10,000 mou of farmland. Last year, it took some 300 men and women more than 1 month to finish a similar task.

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FRC
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On our arrival at the No 2 production team office, Hsiao Shih-pin, the team's deputy leader in charge of production, with a report in hand, happily said: The use of these imported farm machines has enabled the team to increase per-mou grain output considerably over the past year. In addition to producing 160,000 catties of rapeseed, with the help of these machines the team's present 20 agricultural workers can now tend 970 mou of farmland and produce 200,000 catties of soybean and grain per person.

Such a high labor productivity is unprecedented in China's agricultural history. We congratulated deputy leader Hsiao on this success. We were all happy that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua had adopted the strategic policy decision to import advanced foreign technology to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

KIRIN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS ART PERFORMANCE

SK021205Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] A 75-member music ensemble of the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio came to Changchun and gave its first performance on the evening of 30 October in the auditorium of the Kirin Municipal Guest House. Attending this performance were Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Kirin Provincial CPCC Committee. They also received the main performers before the performance and had group pictures taken on the stage with all performers after the performance.

LIAONING DAILY CRITICIZES 1976 NOVEL 'SONG OF WILD STORM'

SK021217Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 78 SK

[Report on LIAONING DAILY 1 November article by mass criticism group of Liaoning People's Publishing House: "On the Big Poisonous Weed 'Song of Wild Storm'"]

[Excerpt:] The article says: In May 1976, when the gang of four's counterrevolutionary public opinion aimed at usurpation of party and state power was on the rampage, Liaoning People's Publishing House published volume one of "Song of Wild Storm" [Kuang Piao Chu]. This novel advertised the counterrevolutionary political program and the fake left and real right revisionist line of the gang of four, reversed altogether the relationship between the people and the enemy in the historical period of socialism and distorted the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It was a big poisonous weed which created public opinion for the gang of four to usurp party and state power. The novel caused an extremely evil influence in society. Therefore, it is imperative to carry out thorough criticism against it and eliminate its pernicious influence.

The article by Liaoning People's Publishing House says in conclusion: The draft manuscript of the novel was affected by the reactionary trend of thought of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In finalizing the manuscript, our comrades concerned, in accordance with the oral instruction of the gang of four, stuffed the novel with some fallacies and sinister words of the gang of four and their sworn follower, accomplices and confidants in Liaoning Province. Those comrades went so far as to attack by innuendo esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng and thus further worsened the political error of the novel.

Its publication created counterrevolutionary public opinions for the gang of four and their anti-party faction in Liaoning to carry out the conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, poisoning the whole province. During that period, we also published some other publications which made political mistakes to different degrees. The mistakes were serious and the lessons we learned from them were profound.

In deepening the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we should, in close connection with the reality of publishing work, sum up experiences and lessons, straighten out the political line, raise our consciousness and sincerely do a good job of publishing work, so as to make the publishing front a truly reliable post of theory and knowledge to propagate comprehensively and accurately Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, publicize Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's principles and policies, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and disseminate the class struggle, the struggle for production and science and culture.

LIAONING: ANSHAN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF CPPCC RESUMES OPERATION

SKD11331Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Approved by the party Central Committee, the Anshan Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has resumed its activities.

From 4 to 8 October, the first session of the sixth Anshan Municipal Committee of the CPPCC was held. Personages of various fields attending this CPPCC committee session totaled 320 people, which is more than the number of members of any previous committee. The participants are marked by their broad representation.

Principal leaders of the Anshan municipal party and revolutionary committees attended the session. (Wang Chun), vice chairman of the Fifth Anshan Committee of the CPPCC, delivered a work report at the session. The members attending this session also took part in the first session of the eighth Anshan Municipal People's Congress as observers.

The session adopted a resolution which called on the people of various nationalities in the municipality, vast number of intellectuals, various patriotic democratic parties, various people's organizations, patriotic personages of various fields and returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carry out the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and make a concerted effort to realize the four modernizations earlier.

The session elected a leading organization for the new Anshan committee of the CPPCC. (Liu Chi-san) was elected chairman of the committee. Those who were elected vice chairmen are (Li Shao-kuei), (Wang Chun), (Sun Ping), (Wang Feng-chi), (Yen Cheng), (Liang Shuo-tsang), (Wang Chih-ying), (Chao Wen-min), (Liu Chen-ching), (Li Feng-tang) and (Ho Ying-chun). (Chang Tzu-min) was elected secretary general.

I. 3 Nov 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

N 1

ULANFU LEADS CENTRAL DELEGATION ON TOUR OF NINGXIA

OM021115Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 GW

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 31 Oct--Over the past few days, the central delegation met with people of all nationalities, conveying to them warm greetings and cordial regards from the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua as it toured factories, rural villages, pastoral areas, PLA units, schools, hospitals and commercial stores in Ningxia.

On 29 and 30 October, Ulanfu, leader of the central delegation, was in Alashan Left Banner, west of the Holan Mountains, meeting with cadres and herdsmen of Mongolian, Hui, Manchu, and Han nationalities, and conveying to them the party Central Committee's and Chairman Hua's concerns for minority nationalities. Comrade Ulanfu talked with cadres and herdsmen of all nationalities, listening to their opinions in a series of discussion meetings. This banner has scored great success in livestock production this year after overcoming low temperatures, sandstorms, drought and other natural disasters. This year it raised 14.3 percent more livestock than in the same period of 1977. After listening to this report, Comrade Ulanfu was delighted, saying: "Comrades, you have really done a good job. Hard work pays off."

After discussing--with cadres and herdsmen of all nationalities--livestock production, grassland development, herdsmen's living conditions, education for local minority nationalities and frontier defense construction, Comrade Ulanfu pointed out: We must conscientiously implement our economic policies for pastoral areas and thoroughly carry out the principle of "to each according to his work." Only in this way can we encourage herdsmen to enthusiastically work for socialism. Specific measures must be taken to develop our grassland well. Special efforts must be made to solve water shortages. In developing livestock production, we must take into consideration actual local conditions. We must take advantage of local resources to increase our production of camels and sheep. Scientific methods should be employed in raising livestock. Active efforts must be made to expand scientific experimentation in the field of animal husbandry.

Ulanfu, leader of the central delegation, also hoped that while embarking on a new Long March under the leadership of Chairman Hua, cadres and herdsmen would further strengthen unity among the people of all nationalities, work to speed up economic and cultural development in minority areas and build Ningxia into an "iron wall" in the struggle against revisionism.

While in Payenhaote township, the location of the banner party committee, Ulanfu and other central delegation comrades toured the more than two centuries old Yenfu temple, extending greetings to people from religious circles. On 31 October, Comrade Ulanfu inspected restaurants of Hui nationality, marketplaces, department stores and nurseries in Yinchuan Municipality.

On 28 October, Ku Mu and Chang Chung, deputy leaders and other members of the central delegation, met with workers at the Changoheng machine tools plant and with commune members at the Manchun brigade of the Hunghua commune on the outskirts of Yinchuan. Comrade Ku Mu said to the responsible comrades of the Changoheng machine tools plant: "You should invite cadres who understand technology to join your leading group. Special attention must be paid to training workers of minority nationalities." The 79-year-old Comrade Chang Chung said, during his visit to a family of Hui nationality: "People of all nationalities throughout the country should rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in striving to build China into a powerful modern socialist country."

Liu Ching-fan, deputy leader, and other members of the central delegation, visited Kuchang County. During the visit, they were happy to see that the people of Hui and Han nationalities there were closely united in building the ancient irrigated area adjacent to the Yellow River into a commercial grain base. They also commended cadres and commune members of Hui and Han nationalities at the Kuchang brigade for their outstanding achievements this year in increasing per-mou grain output to 2,000 catties on their experimental farm and for their perseverance in continuing scientific experimentation.

Comrades of the central delegation visited Yenchi County on the Shensi-Kansu-Ningxia border. While there, they met with people who had contributed to the cause for national liberation in wartime.

Kuo Hung-tao, deputy leader, and some other members of the central delegation, visited Shihchushan Municipality, a newly emerging city known for its coal production, located in the Holan Mountains. While there, they received a report from coal industrial workers on the new success in coal production Shihchushan has scored since the start of the new Long March.

Greatly inspired by the central delegation's visit, people of all nationalities in Ningxia are determined to convert the party Central Committee's and Chairman Hua's profound affection for minority nationalities into a great strength for quickening the pace of the new Long March and for building Ningxia in a better way.

GANG OF FOUR'S AGENT IN TSINGHAI CRITICIZED

OW021900Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts of TSINGHAI DAILY 1 November article by its mass criticism group: "The Malignant Demon Must Wreak Havoc--Exposing and Criticizing the Crimes of That Agent of the Gang of Four in Our Province Who Firmly Took Advantage of the Power of Propaganda and Sabotaged This Paper"]

[Excerpts] The article says: There was a most despicable figure on the political stage as the 10th and 11th life-and-death struggles between the two lines were going on. He was not only a member of a branch of the antiparty gang of four, but earlier a vicious thug of the Lin Biao antiparty clique as well. With the support of the gang of four's "commander" pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province, he for years used this paper to carry out his antiparty activities. Thus, he committed extremely grave crimes.

Early in 1967, that agent of the gang of four wrote an editorial entitled "Rely on Revolutionaries To Run the Paper and Serve Them" and had it published in TSINGHAI DAILY in an attempt to usurp this paper's leadership. Thus, he openly dished out his "declaration" on how to run a paper. This "declaration" completely distorted Chairman Mao's proletarian nature and political orientation of a party paper. The editorial asserted: "TSINGHAI DAILY precisely wants to lean to one side and to be a mouthpiece or combat bulletin for revolutionaries. It precisely wants to publish articles written from this identical point of view." Thus, this agent laid bare his reactionary stand on how to run a paper.

The so-called "revolutionaries" he wanted to serve were actually a handful of followers of Lin Biao and the gang of four and members of their bourgeois factional unit in our province.

It was precisely in accordance with this reactionary program for running a paper that this agent, in articles published in TSINGHAI DAILY, went all out to stir up a trend of ultraleftist thought, to divide the masses, to split the party and to outrageously undermine Chairman Mao's strategic plan for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In the period from 1967 to 1969, the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the gang of four, which wrecked the country and ruined the people, wantonly distorted Chairman Mao's noted Marxist thesis that "it is right to rebel against reactionaries." They instigated members of their bourgeois factional unit and landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements to rebel against the proletariat and against the dictatorship of the proletariat. They, with ulterior motives, dished out the reactionary slogan: "Thoroughly improve the dictatorship of the proletariat." Closely following this reactionary slogan, that agent of the gang of four immediately had TSINGHAI DAILY carry out large-scale propaganda activities in this regard. During that period when TSINGHAI DAILY was under his control, the paper time and again clamored for enforcing a dictatorship over the revolutionary masses. A number of editorials, commentaries, essays, news reports and other articles published in that period went to great lengths to advocate distinguishing between "revolutionaries" and "loyalists" among the broad masses. With this reactionary agitation, members of the factional unit headed by the "commander" in our province bared their fangs and attacked a number of people. As a result, the relationship between our enemies and ourselves was reversed, voices of discontent were heard everywhere and white terror reigned in many parts of our province.

During that period when TSINGHAI DAILY was under the control of that agent of the gang of four in our province, the paper prepared demagogic counterrevolutionary public opinion for the factional unit's attempt to relentlessly hit hard at and persecute a large number of veteran revolutionary cadres. In propaganda material carried in the paper, that agent and his ilk flagrantly slandered and brought false charges against Comrade Wang Chao, former second secretary of the provincial party committee, former governor of the province and former second political commissar of the provincial military district. This is a most typical case fabricated by them.

In addition, there are two more typical cases in which that agent of the gang of four in our province closely followed the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the gang of four. In the first case he forged an instruction by Chairman Mao. In a message of salutations to Chairman Mao he drafted in August 1967, he passed off thief Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary remarks "with political power one has everything, and without political power one will lose everything" as an instruction of Chairman Mao. This "creation" of his was later published in various papers throughout the country, doing a great service to the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the gang of four. This was to the great satisfaction of thief Lin Piao and the gang of four, who were fanatically advocating "the theory of being supreme in authority."

In the second case that agent of the gang of four in our province had a special editorial published in TSINGHAI DAILY glorifying Lin Piao by singing praises of his life. On the eve of the Ninth National CCP Congress, Lin Piao's followers, with ulterior motives, sang a reactionary chorus in praise of the thief Lin Piao. In the chorus, that agent of the gang of four in our province hurriedly had TSINGHAI DAILY publish an editorial singing his praises.

In 1974 the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao started the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The gang of four seized this opportunity to direct and put up a reactionary farce.

They did not criticize Lin Biao and only pretended to criticize Confucius but went all out to oppose Premier Chou in an attempt to organize their own "cabinet" and seize power. Since that agent of the gang of four in our province, who for some time watched how the wind blew, saw that his masters were spring into action one after another, he immediately jumped out and did his utmost to spread the gang of four's fallacies by means of TSINGHAI DAILY. In so doing, he once again tried to change the proletarian political orientation of this party paper.

Members of the factional unit in our province did not criticize Lin Biao. They pretended to criticize Confucius but made trouble for basic units. By mid-February 1974, their sinister deeds had incurred the great discontent of large numbers of leading cadres and people. In view of the situation, that agent of the gang of four in our province had TSINGHAI DAILY publish a reactionary commentary entitled "The Leadership Should Stand in the Van of the Struggle." Countering the discontent of the cadres and masses, he wrote in the commentary: "If this is called disruption, it is nothing but disrupting the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius, revisionism and the trend of right-deviationist thought. The question now is that criticism and chaos are far from enough. The fight must continue for a long time to come."

In the commentary, he also explained to the forces of the factional unit in our province that "only amidst great chaos can we seize power." The commentary said: "How can we destroy the old world and build a new one without smashing the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius and revisionist fallacies?" Those scoundrels who went all out to carry out factional activities in our province read this commentary as if it were a dose of stimulants. They then redoubled their efforts to make trouble. Later, they even traveled from the province to Peking to make trouble.

Through the above exposure and criticism, we can see clearly that that agent of the gang of four in our province, who usually acted as a "journalist authority" and a "Marxist-Leninist theorist" and habitually chanted bombastic "revolutionary" words, was an expert in making counterrevolutionary propaganda, an out-and-out anti-Marxist political swindler and a 100 percent careerist with a great lust for power.

BRIEFS

KANSU COLD CURRENT--According to reports from the Lanchow Central Weather Station, a cold wave will enter the Kansu Province from 25-28 October. From 26 to 28 October the temperature in Piangliang and Chingyang Prefecture will drop 8 to 10 degrees, while the temperature in Kannan Prefecture will drop 6-9 degrees. Various places must do a good job of guarding against the cold. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Oct 78 HK]

SHENSI WATER CONSERVANCY--A certain water resources geology unit of the capital construction engineering corps has helped the masses in northern Shensi discover rich underground water resources. Before the discovery of the underground water resources, the problem of irrigation for 700,000 to 800,000 mou of farmland wasn't solved. The discovery of the underground water resources has greatly improved agricultural development, industry and the public water supply. In the past 3 years members of this unit have helped the people in northern Shensi sink 160 wells, providing 44,000 tons of water each month to irrigate 18,800 mou of farmland. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Oct 78 HK]

CHENG MING NOTES RED FLAG 'SILENCE' ON PRACTICE, TRUTH

HK011454Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 13 in Chinese 1 Nov 78 pp 16-17 HK

[Article by Chen Shih: "The Strange Silence of RED FLAG"]

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG did not issue a joint editorial on national day. This was quite unusual.

Since the second year of the Cultural Revolution, that is, New Year's day of 1967, the CCP has always had a joint editorial by PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY on every important festival and political event in order to convey Mao's instructions and arrange work. To distinguish the joint editorial from other editorials, the people used to call it "the important editorial of the two newspapers and one journal." The triple joint editorial on this past New Year's day was "Bright China." However, PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG did not cooperate on national day this year but spoke differently.

What happened? One possibility is that the CCP has decided to reform its propaganda methods and, therefore, the two newspapers and one journal will not be used as its spokesman anymore. The other possibility is that PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG have some different viewpoints and therefore, they went their own ways.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG editorials on national day gave us some clues. The editorial of RED FLAG was "Liberate Thinking, Quicken the Pace of Advance." The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial was "Taking Lightly 10,000 Crags and Torrents." Although both editorials discussed the problem of liberating thinking, there were differences in their viewpoints:

PEOPLE'S DAILY stressed that, to liberate thinking, "we must wholly and correctly understand and handle Mao Tsetung Thought" and "use it in a manner proceeding from reality." RED FLAG only recognized that Lin Biao and the gang of four "frenziedly distorted, tampered with and falsely created" Mao Tsetung Thought. It did not note that there was anything wrong with Mao Tsetung Thought and, therefore, "to liberate thinking means to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the present socialist revolution and construction."

PEOPLE'S DAILY confirmed the present nationwide discussion on the problem of practice being the sole criterion for truth and said that, in order to discover truth, fallacies must be eliminated. RED FLAG did not mention the problem of practice being the sole criterion for truth, nor did it mention whether or not the discussion could help people liberate their thinking.

PEOPLE'S DAILY pointed out that the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four still exists; therefore, some people have "clamped down the lid." It urged people to adopt effective measures to lift the lid. RED FLAG did not think that the situation was that serious. It only mentioned that "some comrades have not yet cured their internal wounds and that their work has been seriously affected by the remnant poison and lingering fear."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial pointed out that, to liberate thinking, we must seriously implement the principle of the "three don'ts"--don't chase down people's mistakes, don't label them with accusations, and don't strike blows at the people--but let the people express their own opinions. RED FLAG recognized that people have "lingering fear," but did not put forward any measures for liberating that fear or guaranteeing people the freedom to express their opinions.

The RED FLAG editorial clearly pointed out that to liberate thinking means to criticize the reactionary thinking of Lin Biao and the gang of four which is "fake left, real right and anti-Marxist," eliminate "small production habits" and oppose the dangerous attitude of some cadres who are arrogant impetuous, immobile, reluctant to progress, ignorant or boastful. The editorial did not suggest that people liberate their thinking from some of Mao's viewpoints which have been proven by practice to be incorrect. RED FLAG even said that the key to fulfilling the four modernizations--the revolution--"is to take Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the basic principle. In fact, RED FLAG's advocacy of liberated thinking was within the framework of Mao Tsetung Thought; that is, to proceed from Mao's Thought and to increase awareness by criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four, eliminating small production habits and opposing the dangerous attitude of some cadres. The final aim is to "have a common language regarding Mao Tsetung Thought." After taking a stroll, the RED FLAG editorial finally came back to the track of Mao Tsetung Thought. In fact, RED FLAG skillfully repeated the viewpoint of the triple joint editorial, "Study Documents and Grasp the Key Link Well," which appeared on 7 February 1977 and said: "We must resolutely support Chairman Mao's decisions and always follow Chairman Mao's instructions."

This writer published an article entitled "A Great Debate Within the CCP" in the No 10 issue of CHENG MING which reported on the discussion about the problem of truth within the CCP. This writer pointed out that the essence of this discussion is, in fact, how to evaluate Mao Tsetung Thought. This writer also analyzed the two opposing opinions within the CCP. In the past 4 months or so, this discussion has spread from the central level to various localities throughout the country and the army. Presently, more than 10 first or standing secretaries of provincial CCP committees have given speeches or written articles to support the viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for truth. The Shenyang and Nanking PLA units have also supported this viewpoint. Through discussion, more and more people have realized that the problem of truth and practice is not only a theoretical problem but one which concerns whether or not the four modernizations--the destiny of the nation--can be fulfilled.

While the PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and KWANGMING DAILY are actively publishing articles to support the viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for truth, RED FLAG--the theoretical journal of the CCP central authorities--has been silent. Between its No 7 and No 10 issues, RED FLAG did not publish any article to support the discussion. The phrase "practice is the sole criterion for truth" did not even appear in the journal. This is very strange. Isn't "practice is the sole criterion for truth" a fundamental principle of Marxism? Isn't it true that Mao Tsetung repeatedly said that theory must be tested by practice? Of course, silence is also an attitude--at least an attitude of reservation. It reflects that some people within the CCP resolutely oppose the present discussion. They think that every word of Mao Tsetung Thought is truth, the words of Mao Tsetung are golden rules, and people must not mention or correct the incorrect words of Mao Tsetung.

Mao Tsetung asked Chen Po-ta to run RED FLAG during the years of the Great Leap Forward. RED FLAG was controlled by Chen Po-ta for 9 years, Yao Wen-yuan for 9 years and Kuan Feng and Lin Chieh. Therefore, RED FLAG was the most important tool of public opinion for Lin Biao and the gang of four (Mao said many times that he did not read the PEOPLE'S DAILY. PEOPLE'S DAILY was under the control of Chen Po-ta since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution) and it played a very bad role. RED FLAG restored order and carried out a thorough reorganization after the smashing of the gang of four. We hope that RED FLAG has seriously learned from its past lessons. It must not become a journal of the gang, must not run away from a theoretical problem that hundreds of millions of people have paid great attention to and must actively do its best to reflect the requests and voices of the people.

I. 3 Nov 78

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PRC
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

CHENG MING ON CHIANG CHING, CHIAO KUAN-HUA CONFINEMENT

HK021410Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 13 in Chinese 1 Nov 78 p 26 HK

[Letter from Peking by Wen Wu: "The Current Situations of Chiang Ching and Chiao Kuan-hua"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 Oct--Dear XX:

In your letter, you ask about the current situation of Chiao Kuan-hua and whether or not Chiang Ching is dead.

Where did the news of Chiang Ching's death come from? I believe it was a rumor from Hong Kong.

Chiao Kuan-hua is now confined to his own home and is isolated for investigation. Chang Han-chih is isolated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cannot return home.

When Chiao and Chang were married, he was at the peak of his career. Chang's house was redecorated and renovated and became Chiao's house when they got married. They both crossed over to Chiang Ching and became even more prosperous.

However, it is reported that there has been no evidence of Chiao Kuan-hua having any organisational ties with the gang of four. Therefore, he has only been confined to his house and has not been imprisoned.

We have heard no news about Chiang Ching's death. What we have heard is that Chiang Ching is leading a life which is not commensurate with her crimes.

Huaijou County lies in suburban Peking. It is reported that Chiang Ching is jailed in a high-class prison in that county and said the following after her imprisonment:

"What should have been revenged has been revenged and what should have been repaid with gratitude has been repaid. Now I can die with no regrets."

What did she want to "revenge"?

Her main targets of revenge were those in the Political Bureau who opposed her marriage to Mao Tsetung such as Chou En-lai, Chu Te and so forth. She hated Chou En-lai, Chu Te and others very much. Her so-called "What should have been revenged has been revenged" was a self-confession of her conspiracy to mentally (and even physically) torture Chou En-lai and Chu Te to their deaths.

When Chiang Ching first went to prison, some people were worried that she might commit suicide although nothing in the jail could possibly be used as a "tool" for suicide. Her later words and acts showed that she is not the kind of person who willingly commits suicide. Her political ambition is not dead. When she heard that her name was placed in the third position among the gang of four (the first one is Wang Hung-wen, the second is Chang Chun-chiao), she loudly squeaked: "Why haven't I been placed first?" Not long ago she went on a hunger strike but, because she could not stand the hunger, she resumed eating.

It is reported that Chiang Ching's expenses in prison are quite high--over 200 renminbi per month, including medical expenses. Actually, she is still receiving a salary. I personally believe that this treatment is much too good for such a national criminal who harmed the country and brought calamity to the people. The PEOPLE'S DAILY has received lots of letters from readers who demand that Chiang Ching be openly tried. Someone has said that it would be too soft even if this evil witch was shot 100,000 times. Thus we can tell how great is the indignation of the people. However, I believe that the possibility of openly trying Chiang Ching does not exist. It would be very unusual if she were not beaten, bitten, kicked and strangled to death as soon as she appeared before the masses.

Chu Chen

I. 3 Nov 78

N 4

PRC
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

TUNG HSIANG ARTICLE ON OPPOSITION TO MAO PERSONALITY CULT

HK301603Y Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG No 1 in Chinese 20 Oct 78 pp 14-16 HK

[Article by Ting Chen: "Peking Press Opposes Personal Superstition"]

[Excerpts] Is there a personality cult towards Mao Tsetung in mainland China?

Yes. And it not only exists but is also presently being criticized in a roundabout way by the press in Peking.

One can sense this new trend in a number of articles recently carried by the Peking press. These articles are:

Jen Chung-i's "Fundamentally Eliminate Confusion and Restore Order on the Question of Theory" (originally carried in THEORY AND PRACTICE, issue No 8, and reprinted by the 20 September PEOPLE'S DAILY);

CHINESE YOUTH contributing commentator's article, "Eliminate Blind Faith, Get a Grasp of Science" (first issue of the renewed CHINA YOUTH); and

Li Hung-lin's "Science and Superstition" (2 October PEOPLE'S DAILY).

As the first secretary of Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, Jen Chung-i first discussed the conditions in Liaoning. Mao Yuan-hsin was the overlord of Liaoning and the northeast and many people made a fool of him. Why? Because he was in a special capacity as Mao Tsetung's nephew. Moreover, he could often bluff and hoodwink the public by speaking under Chairman Mao's banner and citing one of his words or phrases.

The article points out that, at times, some people were skeptical about what was being advocated by Mao Yuan-hsin. However, they were, in light of his "special capacity," obliged to hide their suspicion and follow his orders and instructions even without fully grasping their significance.

The article cites three points:

"Firstly, Mao Tsetung Thought is not the criterion for verifying truth, but the truth per se."

"Secondly, people at times hold different opinions about many of Chairman Mao's specific instructions; only through practice can the correct interpretation be eventually verified."

"Thirdly, Mao Tsetung Thought cannot embody all the conditions and details in people's present and future social practice. It is impossible to seek from Chairman Mao's works ready-made answers not only to questions in the field of natural science, but also to a great deal of concrete problems encountered in socialist revolution and construction. Only practice can provide the answers to all things."

The Modern Superstition Fostered by Lin Biao and the Gang of Four Resulted in Serious National Disasters

A Mao Tsetung personality cult was hatched by Lin Biao and the gang of four. CHINESE YOUTH'S contributing commentator says: "In the 60's and 70's of the 20th century, many countries embarked upon the modernization of science and technology. Lin Biao and the gang of four, however, fostered modern superstition in our country for 10 years. They are criminals of history, and the calamities they inflicted upon our country and people were grievous."

The superstition hatched by Lin Piao and the gang of four was not diety worship; it was a new type of superstition characterized by overawing and browbeating people with Mao's name and thought. Li Hung-lin's article says: "Using the masses' trust in the leader, they raised the position of the leader above the party organization and the masses and intentionally cloaked Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought in mysterious colors. Moreover, they gratuitously suppressed people with fearsome hats and sticks, thus turning things into their opposites, bringing the revolutionary science of Marxism into antagonism with the masses and making it a religious dogma that fettered people's minds."

"In accordance with their religious taboos and commandments, people were only allowed to act and behave in conformity with their 'interpretation' of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, or else they would be deemed 'disloyal,' 'rebellious' and 'seditious'. To make matters worse, Lin Piao and the gang of four even turned superstition into political principles. 'Superstition' was 'revolution,' and the more superstitious one was the more 'revolutionary' he was. If one's superstition reached a nauseating degree, he would be considered a great 'leftist.' Not to be superstitious was, on the contrary, viewed as 'nonrevolutionary,' while opposing superstition was 'counter-revolutionary.'" (From "Eliminate Blind Fear, Get a Grasp of Science")

Mao Tsetung Was Not Born To Be Outstanding

Li Hung-lin's article lays stress on taking a scientific attitude toward Mao Tsetung Thought. He stated: Mao Tsetung Thought is by no means something that was "inherent in Mao's mind." "The proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, the oppressed nations' and peoples' revolutionary struggles, and all the laborers' struggles for production and scientific experiment--these are all sources of Marxism." The human mind is nothing but a processing factory; the raw materials have to come from practice. "The fact that Marx and Engels were the founders of Marxism does not imply that Marxism was inherent in their minds. Their great feats lie in their correct summation of the practice of struggle by the proletariat and the revolutionary masses and in their raising it to a theoretical level. As a matter of course, they also absorbed all the positive ideological achievements throughout human history; these achievements also were summations of predecessors' experiences in practice."

The article points out: "Those who foster superstition are apt to greatly mystify Marxism. It seems that, on becoming a Marxist, one can infallibly think in a Marxist way no matter how one orders one's thinking. This totally violates common sense. It is only the correct reflection of objective laws in one's thinking that makes a Marxist a Marxist; it is not because he is specially gifted compared with the rest of the masses. Chairman Mao even mentioned that he himself was not a Marxist at the start of his career; only through the practice which followed did he become a Marxist."

Therefore, Mao Tsetung Thought "must also be verified by practice; whatever has been verified by practice may be readily incorporated into the treasury of Marxism and become a component part of it. If error is found, then that portion concerned is not truth!"

After criticizing the personality cult toward Mao Tsetung, Li Hung-lin's article then touches upon the personality cult toward Stalin and on Mao's assessment of Stalin's mistakes, accounting for 30 percent of the whole, and his 70 percent of achievements.

"Mao Tsetung said: We believe that Stalin's mistakes amounted to only 30 percent of the whole and his achievements to 70 percent; this is because 70 percent of his thoughts were scientific although 30 percent of them were inconsistent with reality. If, however, we do not run affairs in accordance with science and take Stalin's erroneous thoughts as truth, then the masses' respect for him will simply be spoiled."

Is this preparing public opinion for the CCP's prospective assessment of 30 percent of Mao Tsetung's mistakes and 70 percent of his achievements? This passage may possibly be viewed in light of the author's following implication: Would insistence on holding certain of Mao's fallacious thoughts as truth impair the masses' deference for him? On the contrary, the estimated 30 percent of Mao's mistakes and 70 percent of his achievements would not mar in the least his status as a great Marxist, nor would it ruin the people's veneration of him.

The CCP press criticism of the personality cult toward Mao Tsetung as hatched by Lin Biao and the gang of four is, according to the explanation given by Li Hung-ling, not aimed at negating Mao Tsetung but rather at "completely clearing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought of all the superstitious colors imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four in hoodwinking the people, placing it on a scientific foundation and making it emit the brilliant radiance of truth instead of being cloaked in a mystical, luminous halo."

Is this the case?

As the criticism of the personality cult toward Mao has just started, let's just wait and see.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS ON PRC IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY

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[Feature article by Chi Wen: "Making a Breakthrough in China's Iron and Steel Industry"]

[Excerpts] Speaking of China's current situation, it is indeed a very big breakthrough to increase the output of iron and steel to 40 million tons within 8 years. Due to the interference of the gang of four, China's steel output over the past few years has been stagnant. Although there were increases in the steel output, sources said it was only up to 22 million tons by 1977. This figure shows that in order to increase to 60 million tons by 1985, each year must see an output increase of 5 million tons, or approximately 12 percent.

What is encouraging is that China already has several development plans for the iron and steel industry. The most important ones are to build large and comprehensive iron and steel enterprises and to expand and rebuild old ones to enlarge its entire production ability.

It is also possible for various medium-size and small iron and steel works to increase their output of raw steel. At present, 85 percent of China's iron and steel output comes from the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and from the eight other large enterprises. They each have a yearly output of over a million tons. The medium-size and small enterprises, which account for the remaining 15 percent, had a 1977 output of about 3.5 million tons. In fact, some of the medium-size enterprises are relying on their own strength to conduct innovations and expansion and have scored some achievements.

In the future, with the enhancement of the technology level and enlargement of the production scale of these medium-size enterprises, they will effectively assist in the development of China's iron and steel industry.

Summing up the above situation, China indeed has the plans to rapidly develop the iron and steel industry mainly by expanding investment and importing advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries to increase the strength of production and eliminate the periodic expansions and contractions that have occurred over the past few years.

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